The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,740. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..... „ 28 0
——— including postage..... „ 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town... „ 16 0
——— including postage ..... „ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... „ 2 0
First insertion, each line..... „ 0 6
Second insertion ..... „ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each..... „ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BACON—March, 14th from fever, William Bacon, aged 23 years, Assistant to Messrs. J. & W. Watson & Co.

JOSEPH—At Parell, Marcus Joseph, Esq., aged 80, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

KINGHAM—At Calcutta, on the 1st March, the wife of Mr. J. L. Kingham, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOGLE—JONES—At Saint Paul's Church, Umballa, on the 27th Feb., by the Revd. F. W. Ellis, Major A. Bogle, Royal Horse Artillery, to Frances, youngest daughter of Major General A. Jones.

DEATH.

BOILEAU—At 90-1, Dhurrumtollah, on the 22nd Feb., S. H. Boileau, aged 81 years, 4 months and 22 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

CLEVELAND—At Umballa, on the 7th March, the wife of Captain and Brevet Major G. D. D. Cleveland, 98th Regiment, of a daughter.

JENKINS—At Bareilly, Rohilcund, on the 3rd March, the wife of Captain H. G. Jenkins, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JONES—At Coimbatore, on the 6th March, the wife of the Revd. S. Jones, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in March.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons Burthen per register.
COHEN & Co.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottee, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M.

N. B.—The GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, will sail 12 hours after arrival of the Mail, she has room for specie and a few passengers but no cargo.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woolley, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer BAR, Capt. R. CALNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Agents of the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Bataaghercy, Viagorla, Goa, Kawwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Saturday..19th March...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Friday ... 8th April...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 20th April...MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.
Friday..... 20th May.....MAHARAJ..... at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Friday..... 25th March...MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 13th April....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Monday.....25th April....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.
Thursday....26th May....MAHARAJ..... at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8rd February 1864.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, N. N. per Register, G. M. Livesay, Commander, has superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast sailing Ship CAROLINE, 900 Tons Burthen per register.
COHEN & Co.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 tons, (160 H. P.,) Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 4 P.M.

N. B.—The GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, will sail 12 hours after arrival of the Mail, she has room for specie and a few passengers but no cargo.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, J. Woolley, Commander, will be despatched as above, on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant, at 5 P. M.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEWART & Co.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer BAR, the 24th March, instant, sailing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum until further notice.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors have resolved to allow holders of the original Shares or to their transferees, to pay in on or before the 31st instant, for the new Shares with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 5th instant.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

N. B.—The Bank will be closed on the 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, on account of the Holee and Easter Holidays.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પરેશ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., when the Secretaries and Treasurers will place before them the accounts of the Company for 1863, with a recommendation as to the Dividend to be declared, and Directors as well as Auditors for the current year will be elected.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th March 1864.

NOTICE.—SALE OF GOVERNMENT NEW MARINE STORES.—To be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, March 14th, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of New Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid and the articles cleared away within seven days after the sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the article resold at the risk and loss of the purchaser.

Lots will be divided for the convenience of the purchasers.

Further information and Catalogue can be obtained on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 10th March 1864.

N. B.—The purchasers at former sales are requested to pay the amount due and remove their lots without delay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

એલ્ફિન્સ્ટન લાંડ એંડ પ્રેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) have the honour to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the local Government by Act XXII. of 1863, of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

2. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Warree Bunder for the purpose of the G. I. P. Railway Company, it has been arranged between the local Government and the Elphinstone Company in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea two pieces of land and transfer them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a Warf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

3. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Belvidere Hill and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamations. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the Provisions of Act XXII. of 1863, and to declare the reclamations of the pieces of land marked B. and C. and the removal of the said Hill known as Belvidere Hill and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purpose of such reclamation to be a work of public utility and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hill, the said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th March 1864.

NOTICES.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize, Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. R., to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—We have this day commenced business as Merchants and Manufacturers Agents.
TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February 1864.

TO WOOL DEALERS.—TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co., being well acquainted with the Woollen Manufacturers in Yorkshire and the West of England, are prepared to receive consignments of the Raw Material.

NOTICE.—Tenders addressed to the Mint Master will be received up to the 20th March, for the construction of two Rooms and a Stronghold at the Mint.

Drawings, &c., may be seen at the Mint.

A LADY wishes to recommend a highly respectable European FEMALE to any Family or Lady returning to England *viâ* the Cape or Overland. Apply to the Manager of this Journal.

25th February 1864.

MESSRS. G. PHILLIPS & Co., having Agents in the London, Liverpool, and French Markets, are prepared to execute Commissions and receive Consignments for the same.

2, Hummum Street, Bombay, 1st March 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. F. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank on which the 4th Call has not been paid into this Office on or before MONDAY the 14th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1864.

THE BOMBAY GRAIN COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the office of the Company on or before the 31st MARCH, current, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GREY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.
For eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to Carawar.
For fifty-two Chinese and Malay Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th March 1864.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—WANTED by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, a few active sharp young men as CLERKS or FOREMEN. Good wages will be given to competent men. None need apply who object to go up-country. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be made to the General Manager, Boree Bunder Terminus, on Saturdays.

General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 12th March 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barterics.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Masret R.N. & I.N.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએન્ટલ શીપઓનીંગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICES.

WANTED for a District Government Office, a smart English WRITER; salary Rs. 45 per month with travelling allowance of seven annas per day. Apply to Messrs. CROSSLEY & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banking Establishments hereby intimate that on and after Tuesday the 15th current, the hour of closing for business will be three o'clock P.M., except Saturdays, when the hour will be one o'clock as formerly:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. MACNEIL, Agent.
For the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited),
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
J. L. BRODIE, Sub-Agent.
For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan (Limited),
W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.
For the Bank of India,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
For the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation (Limited)
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bombay 10th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇનડીઆ શીપ કંપનીની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાંવેલી પરેશ કંપનીની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JUST received per Overland Mail, an assortment of handsome mounted cluster brilliant Rings —price Rs. 150 to Rs. 700. Gold and Silver English Lever Watches.

Hummum Street. D. DAVIS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE undersigned.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15, shortly expected.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo. ... ... Rupee.
Gospels of Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 8 annas.

FOR SALE.—A fine upstanding, high caste, 5 year old, Iron Grey Arab Horse, fifteen hands high, with great power and fine action, would make a grand Cavalry Charger. Price Rs. 1,575. A certificate of soundness will be given. Also, a very powerful dark brown Arab Horse, 5 years old, about 14-1 high, with black points Price Rs. 900. To be seen at Mr. CLEMENTS, Veterinary Surgeon Commission Stables, Byculla.

26th February 1864.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL have just received per *Myrtle* and other ships, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes, Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.

Fire Brick and Fireclay.
Portable Steam Engines, by Claxton and Shuttleworth, Bar and Plate Iron.
Joiners, Engineers and Contractors, Tools, &c. &c.
Metal Mart, Borree Bunder, February 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

COUPON Interest on Rupee, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 1·96 to Rs. 2·4 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling ditto; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ¼ to 10 percent.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

13 H P Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
12 H P Upright do. do.
Upright Boilers for do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machines.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathe.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Pumping Engines.
Hydraulic Presses.
A Screwing Machine to Lithograph.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Stakes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Girgaum Road, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable
Hare
Rabbit
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Green Peas
Ox Tail
Salmon
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.:
Giblit
Poachers
Venison
Oysters
Soup and Bouilli
Peas and Gravy
Vermicelli
Mutton Broth

At Rs. 1·8 each:
Gravie
Partridge

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculland Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteans, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chambe: Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Wine-can, Foot-Bath and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co, Hummum Street, Fort—HAVE just received, by the last Mail a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminized Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portaits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Rao Bahadoor Ramchunder Balcrustnajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that thay hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice desings, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.	Fancy Machine.
Ginger Tunbridge.	Queen's.
Rich Arrowroot.	Picnics.
Plain ,,	½ Abernethey.
Coffee ,,	½ Captain.
Cracknell. ,,	Traveller's.
Fancy Cracknell.	Cabin.
Desserts.	Spicenuts.
Vanilla.	Ginger Nuts.
Maccaroons.	German Rusks.
Ratafias.	Biscuit Powder.
Victorias.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DEAL BOARDS FOR SALE.—Just received ex *Gilbert Thompson*, 187,572 feet Flooring Boards, 6 in. by ½ to 1¼, and 14,204 feet Weather Boards 1 by ½ to 6½, to be sold per 100 running feet. Apply to,
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned agencral supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A freshar rival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished personsof all nations; also large Scenery Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.

Exhibition Photographs (large size).

A large collection of Views Created Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

JOHNSONS'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes, Groups, and Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jecjooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla, &c.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received on Commission Sale an Ivory carved Chess Board purchased from the Exhibition of 1862 where it gained the prize, and the only one of its kind made or likely to be made except to special order. It is manufactured of the best African Ivory with squares of Ivory and Ebony: the Chessmen are red and white Ivory, Staunton pattern. Price of Board and Men Rs. 500.

The above is well worthy the attention of Rajas and wealthy Natives as a splendid specimen of English workmanship.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following:—

BRACELETS.

A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars with filagree crescent transversely set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain points, No. 1329 ... ...Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,410 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.

A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,087 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,097 80
The same set with emeralds 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large pearl set garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,925. 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, cup set aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 189 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised dome centre set with emerald dead gold and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 54
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.

Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 24
Ditto, No. 1071 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,022 28
Earrings, Rs. 2·8, 3·8, and 3·12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 Rs. 10·8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.

A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034. 50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... 55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,052 27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,034 50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Jhansbra design, No. 1,004. 50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 ... 28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers. 20
A ditto ditto chased smaller size 22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 15
A ditto ditto small size no enamel, No. 17 ... 10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, and 18
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 8 12
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross 28
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern 16
Ditto ditto smaller 15

WRIST STUDS AND SHIRT STUDS.

Onyx Wrist Studs mounted in gold 24
——— Shirt Studs do. per set of 5 12
——— do. round enclosed backs for double use 15
——— oval pattern 12
White Cornelian rich gold mounted 11
——— plain 11
Red Coral do. cup set enchased margin... 30
Enchased Gold Wrist Studs per pair Rs. 28 and ... 35
Shirt Studs do. ... ... set 18

RINGS AND SWIVELS FOR CHAINS AND CHARMS.

Spring Rings, solid gold at Rs. 3-8 and 4 each.
Swivels do. do. Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and 5-8 each.

SCARF RINGS.

Scarf Rings with susp. and blue enamel ornament set with 2 brilliants 40
Ditto with blue enamel scroll set with turquoises and pearls 32

CROSSES.

Of richly chased gold with single pearl 16

NECKLETTS.

Of gold, various pattern and weights, Rs. 18, 25 and ... 26

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

Price Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7; Postage As. 6.

ALSO

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well-earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdoonjee.

All Out-station orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Bombay Gazette, 21st December 1863.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

Only a Limited Number Printed.

Price Rs. 2 for cash only. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 24, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
Received by the Steamer "Jeddo."

TARA: A MAHRATTA TALE. 3 vols. By Capt. M. Taylor, author of "Confessions of a Thug," &c. Rs. 21 0
THE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the Honorary Secretary of the Brahmo Somaj at Calcutta, on a visit to Bombay, has kindly consented to deliver in the Town Hall, a lecture in English, "On the rise and progress of the Brahmo Somaj and the duties of the educated Natives of India in the present transition state of Hindu Society," on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M. precisely.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo by the *Vanguard*, from Shanghai, are requested to send off boats in the morning to take delivery, failing which, goods will be landed at the expense and risk of their owners, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the *Vanguard*.

Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે બોનડેડ વેરહૌય કમ્પાની (લીમીટેડ)

NOTICE is hereby given, that Shareholders who have not paid the undermentioned Calls, are liable to have their Shares forfeited :—

1st of Rs. 200 due 1st September.
2nd of Rs. 200 due 1st October.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th March 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—An Extraordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the office of the undersigned, No 7 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 6th April, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following resolution passed at a special General Meeting of the Company on the 29th February 1864, will be submitted for confirmation in the terms of Section XXIX. Part I. of the Legislature Act No. XIX. of 1857 :—

"That the capital of the Company be increased from six and a half lacs (6,50,000) of Rupees to thirteen lacs (13,00,000) of Rupees by the creation of two hundred and fifty new Shares of two thousand five hundred (2,500) Rupees each."

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 15th March 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Cotton Gin Factory with Engine and Boiler House, Store Shed, Office, Residence of Superintendent, Cottages, Gatekeeper's Lodge, and the Excavation of a Well, at each of the following places :—

Khamgaum and Budnaira in Berar.
Julgaum in Candeish.

Drawings may be seen, and conditions of contract, specifications, abstract of quantities, and schedule of prices can be obtained on application being made to the undersigned.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1864.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 14th March 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACTS FOR FIREWOOD.—The Committee of Management are prepared to receive offers for the supply of split Firewood for the Concan and Deccan Lines during one year from the 1st April 1864.

It is optional for parties to tender in respect of one or both Lines, but as the contract for each Line will be let separately a separate offer must be made in respect of each.

The Firewood to be subject to the entire approval of the Company's Store-keeper, and to be delivered by the Contractor as follows :—

For the Concan Line.

At Byculla, Titwalla, Wassind or at such other stations between Wassind and the foot of the Thull Ghaut, and between Budlapore and Campolee as the Store-keeper may direct.

For the Deccan Line.

At any of the stations between Khandalla and Sholapore as may be required.

Any information that may be desired in connection with the contract, can be obtained on application at the office of the Company's Store-keeper, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Firewood" must be addressed to and lodged with the undersigned not later than 12 o'clock at noon on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
GEORGE A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 15th March 1864

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Wednesday 23rd... 3h. 16m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Thursday 31st .... 3h. 11m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Guns fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	16	Jupiter sets at 9.49	6 6	1 5	7 5	7 46	
Thur.	17	St. Patrick.	6	8 6	9 6	28 7	10
Fri.	18	Edward, King of West Saxons.	6	7 6	0 7	48 8	22
Sat.	19	Twilight ends 7.38.	6	6 6	1 8	49 9	11
Sun.	20	Palm Sunday.	6	6 6	1 9	31 9	50
Mon.	21	Benedict, A. B.	6	4 6	10 10	7 10	23
Tues.	22	Daybreak at 4.49 A.M.	6	3 6	0 10	38 10	53

14th March 1864.
Time—7h. 30m. P.M.

RED MESSAGES.

...ment on the 15th March 1864.
...yeth ; Calcutta—Joseph Roho...
...apoorjee Burjorjee Grey & Co,
...anbhoy ; Delhi—Tajram Pam...
...Baboo ; Baroda—Hormusjee...
...pore—Gunesh dass Jaikoordass ;
Indore—Madehrow and Sookossee Power in the house of Phurvey ; Kurrachee—Khemjee Purarea at Fukkera Noor Mahomed ; Hydrabad Deccan—Punnalbs Bais.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 4	KURRACHEE	Mar. 9
AGRA	Mar. 10	LAHORE	Mar. 5
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 8	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Jan. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 12	MADRAS	Mar. 8
BANGALORE	Mar. 8	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Mar. 7	MEERUT	Mar. 8
CAPE	Mar. 6	OUDH	Mar. 9
CEYLON	Feb. 17	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
COCHIN	Feb. 27	PENANG	Feb. 24
DELHI	Mar. 10	ROSETTA	Dec. 19
FRANCE	Jan. 19	SUEZ	Feb. 13
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1864.

JUDGING from the sulphureous savour of the two leading articles upon the career and character of Sir Mordaunt Wells, which have lately appeared, at short intervals, in the *Times of India*, we conclude that they were forged in the same laboratory which has just turned out that explosive composition impressed not only with the hoof-print, but the very sign-manual of "Mephistopheles" himself. In this our conviction we are somewhat strengthened by the reflection, that neither on the earth, nor under the earth in that nether abode in which our contemporary seems so popular, could it be possible to meet with more than one hand, whether in mortal or immortal guise, capable of penning such atrocious rubbish. The Civil Service we must congratulate upon the able servant its open competition system has supplied it with : though perhaps for the future it had not better not be *quite* so open ; and it would be as well to advertise that no "devil" need apply, and to enforce the rule by compelling all candidates to enter the examination room without shoes.

Turning to the letter itself we see at a glance, that, although still retaining a good deal of his power of malignant misrepresentation, the German fiend's acumen and cunning have been sadly impaired, since he practised upon Faust. If he was not originally much over-rated his new duties have certainly made havoc in his abilities. Cramming for the competitive examination, the climate of India, and too long a course of the Civil Code taken in preparing himself for the Bench perhaps, have enfeebled him. That "royal road, paved with the intelligible condensed law of the land" (whatever that means) has led him "at once to the *legal labyrinth*" which we in our ignorance thought was always far too easy to reach, the only difficulty being to get out of it, where he wanders hopelessly bewildered, his once fine intellect reduced to that of a second rate drivelling Setebos. Just now, having nothing better to do, he is pleased to be virulently angry with Sir Mordaunt Wells, and the Bombay Bar for giving him a dinner ; to the gentlemen of the legal profession in general, and those of Bombay in particular, he is patronizing and pleasantly sarcastic, but the vials of his unmeasured adulation are reserved for that great body of men, yclept the Civil Service of India, for whose transcendant merits he can see nothing too great, nothing too honourable, not even chief curule chairs, which he would fain see adorned with that stupendous ignorance, which knows not the Statute of Frauds.

Sir Mordaunt Wells will probably never hear the whirr of this Parthian shot. The Bar has too much on hand in "picking up the loaves and fishes to be found here" to be otherwise than profoundly careless whether "Mephistopheles" or any other cheeky imp thinks its abilities good or indifferent. But when he has the unmeasureable audacity to roundly assert "that a few years' active work in India, with careful study of our laws, makes a civilian of 30 (ahem !) with average abilities, as good a Judge as my Lord Chief Justice," we tell him as roundly, that his covenanted impudence is greater than we can bear. In an enlightened "Devil" familiar with Goethe, and with the polish of competitive cramming upon him, we should really have expected more modesty ! We ourselves happen to have seen more than a little of this jungle training for judicial distinction. We may have hit upon unfortunate specimens of the genus, but certainly we have upon us, strongly, while we write, the impression, that the grubbiest little snub nosed clerk who trots about after his master with a blue bag in Westminster Hall, or the very densest of the native pleaders who talk jargon with old Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee in the Small Cause Court, is more embued with legal knowledge, and more fitted to sit in judgment upon his fellow men than half the enlightened shikarrees who stick hog and administer injustice to the wretches in the Mofussil. Discourse about technicalities forsooth ! Why the Mofussil judges are in the very bond of technicalities ! and we ourselves know of an instance where one of these self-made lawyers, who like Topsy wasn't born, but growed somehow, technically juggled a miserable suitor out of near eight lacs of rupees. Let "Mephistopheles," if he cares about the truth, ask those Europeans, who, not of the system, but under the system, are by their business compelled to reside up country (such as railway contractors, engineers, and the like,) what they think of this delightful civilian of 30 with his average abilities, and careful study of our laws, and, "Mephistopheles" will soon have another reason to own that "abuse is intelligible."

The fact is "Mephistopheles," writes both mischievously and at random, when he doesn't write, which to do him justice he generally does, sheer nonsense. When he talks about there being "no shibboleth to test the pronunciations of those without the legal pale," he knows as well as we do, that he is saying "what no fellah can understand." And when he writes about the code sweeping away the intricacies of English Procedure, and substituting Civil and Penal Codes grounded upon the Code Napoleon, he no more knows the meaning of his words than the man in the moon. The real difficulties of the administration of justice no more lie in the intricacies of procedure, than the real difficulties of a study of the Greek language in mastering the character. The absurd old rules of pleading, long since swept away, were doubtless embarrassing to the Judges, and expensive to the suitors, and were for long, to the shame of our legislature, the fruitful means of much iniquity. But, simplify procedure as much as you will, you remove but a minor impediment ; the real difficulty of the Judge begins when he has to balance conflicting evidence and apply those great principles which underlie the foundations of law to the complicated relations of human affairs. And it is for this purpose that the much sneered at Westminster Hall training becomes indispensable. We say it emphatically, that a man cannot become versed in the subtle diversities of case law, (which to the folly of shallow ignorance only are folly) in the rendering of crabbed statutes, in the art of weighing evidence, without a long and ardnous practice of the legal profession in one of its branches. Without some such training the most careful painstaking man must go astray, even when guided by the light of this wonderful Code, which is founded on the Code Napoleon. We should'nt be surprised if "Mephistopheles" think that Napoleon sat down and wrote this Code straight upon end, out of his own head. No ! "Mephistopheles" ! he was obliged to go to the despised lawyers—as was Justinian—upon the arrangement of whose little books, (the matter contained in which took many centuries to collect,) lawyers were employed for years, and as you would fast enough, if you got into any trouble in your subterranean home, and received a hint with the mystic words "As witness Rhadamanthus" inscribed thereon.

THE English Government in India has the advantage (for itself) of possessing a double character—it is at once absolute in authority, and constitutional in sentiment ; and too often in consequence arbitrary acts are excused on the plea that the Government is despotic, while the neglect of ordinary duties of administration is justified by that theory of *laissez faire* which is the favourite doctrine of representative governments in Europe. Our rulers thus in effect claim immunity from any criticism of their public conduct, and enjoy the powers of despots together with the freedom from responsibility for work left undone which is the privilege of the Ministers of a constitutional Government. Reproach them with violating the first principles of political economy by sanctioning legislative enactments worthy only of the dark ages, and in reply they declare that India is not like England, and that what are axioms at home are here quite inapplicable. Call upon them to use their despotic power for the suppression of acknowledged evils, and they complacently refer you to the text-books of political liberty, and ask if you suppose they would run counter to the spirit of civilization by doing work which ought to be accomplished by the independent action of a free people. Hence result such curious anomalies as the imposition of tolls and octroi duties to check the free importation of grain into Bombay, and the absence of any regulations to prevent the free importation of contagious diseases. Free trade in corn is, it would seem, unsuited to the climate of India, but to put a stop to free trade in cholera and small-pox would be an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject. In this way only can we explain the strange neglect of the government of Bombay to institute a quarantine in our harbour. No large port in the world stands more in need of sanitary regulations. What a mass of foul disease must often be crammed into the pilgrim ships which come to Bombay ! Yet there is no law to hinder the plague-stricken voyagers from landing at once on the island and spreading contagion through the most densely inhabited quarters of the Native Town. To go no further, take even the case of the *Star of India* the other day, which entered the port with one man ill of small-pox on board, and went out again without having been compelled to take any precaution whatever against contagion. It is quite true that quarantine will not in all cases keep out infectious diseases ; but, in any case, it must do good ; and all civilized Governments have recognized it as one of their duties to take such means of protecting the health of their subjects.

Supposing that an infectious disease has once made its way on shore, we find that the Government has carefully left open for it every path by which it can circulate freely among the population. Small-pox is now the prevalent disease ; and this scourge of humanity, which used to ravage Europe as it still ravages Asia, can, it is known, be certainly prevented by vaccination from producing one-thousandth part of the terrible effects with which its name was formerly associated. Yet our absolute Government, which is so proud of its power and its Imperial destinies, has been guilty of the criminal weakness of neglecting to make vaccination compulsory in Bombay. Either the duty of caring for the health of the people has been altogether overlooked, or it has been thought that the tender political consciences of those whom it is the fashion with the chief men in Bombay to entitle "our dear native fellow subjects" might possibly be wounded by an order that all fathers of families who did not bring their children to be vaccinated by officers appointed by Government should be fined. We have a Health Officer attached to the Municipality of Bombay, whose special business is to improve the sanitary condition of the city. But Dr. Hewlett spends his time to very little purpose in trying experiments for the purification of the main drain and emptying barrels of quicklime into the street gutters, while such a state of things is permitted to exist as we have it on credible medical authority actually does exist in the Parsee quarter of the Fort, where half a dozen children may sometimes be seen lying in one room, one of them sick with small-pox, and the rest, none of whom have been vaccinated, waiting to take the disease in turn. If we cannot make the natives mend their filthy habits, we ought at least to force them to abstain from wantonly spreading foul diseases through the town. There are many native graduates who would be very glad, if the town were divided into districts, to vaccinate the people for very moderate fees ; and, if the whole work were placed under the charge of an English medical man of good position, something at all events would be done to redress a scandalous neglect, and to lower the rate of mortality in Bombay.

THE *Harkaru* hears that the Governor General will not leave Calcutta for Simla until after the issue of the Budget for 1864-65. "We understand that there may be some delay in the issue, owing to all the Presidency Returns not having yet been received."

THE same paper "regrets to hear of the continued illness of Mr. Mills, Q. C., who has so lately arrived from England, and taken his seat on the Bench, it may perhaps be necessary for Mr. Mills either to return to Europe or try a change of climate."

THE *Delhi Gazette* receives singular accounts of the state of the weather in the Punjaub. "Towards the end of February the temperature rose gradually, till on one occasion the thermometer stood at 60 degrees at sunrise. It fell as suddenly towards the beginning of March, and on the 2nd of that month the mercury was in mid Baree Doab, standing at 30½ degrees at sunrise. This great depression, generally throughout the province, was owing to the quantity of snow that had fallen not only in the higher but also in the lower outer ranges of the Himalayas. At Dhurumsala there was a foot of snow near the jail ; snow fell at Noorpoor, and also, at Rawul Pindee. Historians relate that snow fell at Delhi in 1721. Our present winter must have nearly equalled the one of that year."

THE *Englishman* hears from Mirzapore that the native merchants are giving up sending their cotton and other goods by the rail to Calcutta. "They complain of the heavy charges, and that though their merchandise arrives quicker in Calcutta, it lies so long at the terminus that the advantage of quick transit is neutralised. They are resorting to the old carts of the country, and strings of these are to be seen now travelling parallel with the rail down the country. This is a very strange consequence of the railway management, and is a curious commentary on the ways of the people of this country. In England the people would be clamorous about bad management, and raise such a storm that directors would mend their ways ; shareholders would take up the question as their interests would be so deeply concerned. Here, neither people nor shareholders say a word ; the former are apathetic, only ready to take the good the Gods send them, and very unwilling to exert themselves in any matter beyond their routine business ; the latter, not here at all, are comfortably resting on their five per cent, guarantee, indifferent as to the success of the undertaking, or if taking any interest it is only in the magnitude and novelty of the undertaking which is periodically trumpeted in their ears and their vanity and conceit are gratified. The whole *onus* of profit or loss is thrown on government, and directly on the finances of the country. Unless these railroads are made to pay five per cent. profit, the drain on the finances of government will continue heavy, and will mock all economical schemes for averting a deficit to scorn."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MUSSENDOM, 14TH MARCH.

Dalhousie with hulks *Constantine* and *Euphrates* in tow arrived.

CANNANORE, 15TH MARCH.

Steamer *Comorin* from Calicut anchored.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 15TH MARCH.

ARRIVED steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th March.

The news received is unimportant.

Major Gordon has returned to active service and proceeded to join his company. The step is considered a wise one.

Nothing of interest from Japan or the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Emeu*, Malwa, 699 dollars. Patna (new) 516 dollars. Patna (old) 549 dollars. Benares (new) 505 dollars. Benares (old) 549 dollars. Exchange Bank, 4s. 10¼d. Private, 4s. 11d. On Bombay, 231 Rupees. Cotton, small business done. Shanghai, 32 dollars and 33 to 34 dollars per picul. Steamer *Orissa* arrived from Bombay on 15th ultimo. Shanghai advices of the 23rd February. Malwa, 530 taels. Patna (old) 410 taels. (New drug) no quotations. Exchange on London Bank, 6s. 4¼d. Private, 6s. 5¼d. On India, 305 Rupees. Cotton, unaltered.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 14TH MARCH.

ARRIVED steamer *Madras* from Sydney 21st, Melbourne 25th February, and King George's Sound 2nd March.

Energetic protest by the Government against even the continuance of transportation to Western Australia goes home by the present mail. There is not the slightest change in public feeling on the subject, and not the smallest possibility of any thing less than the absolute cessation of transportation to Australia satisfying the people.

The war in New Zealand proceeds. The natives are concentrated in extensive and elaborately fortified works at Pikopiko. General Cameron has placed troops all around the works which at the latest dates were being shelled. The difficulty of providing supplies of food for a large force was great—the transport service being performed under enormous disadvantages. The General's intention is to starve the enemy into submission.

Coffee higher. Sugar well supported. Metals scarcely any change.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OUDE, 8TH MARCH.

THE question of the fees for Registrar has been given prominence so recently by a notice issued by the Principal Sudder Ameen of the N. W. Provinces, and which has been published in the local journal of that place. The regulation fee is small in some cases, and falls heavily on others, and a modification of the existing scale is absolutely necessary ; but if one was convinced of the disinterestedness of the Registrar to reduce the scale of allowances, in view to save the interests of those resorting to his office, we could quite understand the nature of the philanthrophy which dictated the course, but unfortunately we cannot bring ourselves to believe that this philanthrophy has originated other than from interested motives. Evidently this Sudder Registrar thinks that the lower the scale of fees the larger the number of deeds to be registered ; and the larger the number of deeds registered the more the income to him from the registration office. It may, however, be a question whether this theory will in practice hold good and work well : already the registration fee under the registration law is small, and certainly not sufficiently remunerative to ensure proper attention to the duties of the office ; and the fact that the number of deeds registered hitherto by each Registrar is so excessive, the income would be so small as to induce none but the most indigent to undertake the duties of Registrar of deeds. But the time may come, when the work heretofore performed by one Registrar will be divided among many, in which case, the ultimatum we have assumed, as resulting from low fees will have been realized, and the Registrars will have become in receipt of incomes so small as to render the appointments scarcely worth accepting. Hitherto the registration in India has been looked upon more in the light of a monopoly by the Registrar, a means in fact, of increasing his income—the individual Registrar. Every other consideration has merged into the all-important questions of individual aggrandizement to which everything in connection with the measure has been held in subordination. For some time now it has been thought that registration had begun to decline in our older provinces. It was felt that there was something wanting to reconcile the people to the measure. If the statistics do not show a decrease in the registration scheme, it was nevertheless quite certain from the statistical tables that the scheme was stationery. Now, the fact of a measure being stationery, does not augur much either for its capacity or popularity, and as it was one in which the State had no direct interest, the authorities never thought it worth while to trouble themselves about the matter, or to ascertain the cause. The true cause of the unsatisfactory state of registration has therefore never been established, but it is to be attributed in some measure to the principles on which it has up to this time been conducted. The object was to gain an income ; the manner in which the duties were to be conducted was of secondary consideration. There was little or no supervision exercised over the work of the subordinate Registrars. They did their duties in a formal and negligent manner ; and as they were paid all the same, it was to them practically a matter of indifference how they did it. The people were the sufferers, and the only way in which they could show their contempt for the scheme was to avoid it as much as possible, which they accordingly have done. It is asserted that the fees fell too heavily in some class of cases, and to this fact it has been the policy of some few to impute the backward state of registration, but in this proposition, there seems to have been two motives. 1st. To conceal the real cause of the retrograde movement. 2nd. To increase the income of the Registrar. Looking at the step in any point of view, it cannot be considered other than impolitic : as I have already stated the fees are sufficiently low ; and if with these rates, the scheme cannot be extended, it is abundantly evident that there is something radically wrong in the system itself. The reduction of those rates cannot possibly have any effect in remedying the evils inherent in the system. What is needed, is to impart an organization into the registration scheme similar to what prevails in other departments of the State. Its importance is quite sufficient to justify such a course, and the sooner it is done the better. The only place in India in which this has been attempted is Oude. In Fyzabad and Seetapore and all the principal stations the registration scheme has been extended and with great success. On the subject of registration has been drawn up a "minute" by Mr. P. Lincoln, the Assistant Judge and Sudder Registrar of Lucknow, which has occasioned a considerable sensation in these parts, and on which the subject has been discussed in all its phases. In official circles this minute has been characterized as "very able and elaborate." The minute has not as yet been made public. I believe, however, it will be printed shortly, when I hope to be able to say more about the subject, and will if possible send you a copy.

The *Oude Gazette* has just been received here. It seems that there is something been going on in the City Magistrate's Court at Lucknow which has created some sensation among the good folks of that place. A Baboo has been fined for abusing some European. Whatever may be the merits of the case, of which I don't profess to know much, it is clear that the precedent is a dangerous one, and should be put down by the strong arm of the law.

In view to commemorate the accession of the young prince to the Royal circle, the British Associate of Oude caused a grand entertainment in the Kaisur Bagh on Monday last, at Lucknow, when a large number of people were present, both from the civil lines and the military cantonments. Lucknow has always been notorious for such scenes, but on this occasion the display was *not* never so grand as might have been expected ; nor in fact, were there any arrangements made to enliven the scene. With three European regiments in the station, it is surprising that one could not be spared to have graced this occasion. A large number of the Talookdars were present, dressed up in the most costly manner, evidently amused by the variety by which they were surrounded, prominent among all was, I believe, Balrampoor and Maun Singh, the Vice-President. In these political displays, however, we must not consider so much their success ; as the motives which actuated the Association in suggesting the idea that is the real test. Lucknow seems on this, as on almost every occasion, to take the lead in political display, and the Talookdars are never behind hand in affording all the support in their power. Just now the question of an exhibition of arts and sciences has also been agitated, and in this also the Talookdars are taking a prominent part. Indeed without their co-operation the scheme would scarcely be developed. It has been suggested, however, whether at first sight these gentlemen could be brought to understand the aim of such a measure, and it is thought by some that when these men do grant anything in aid of any of these general schemes, they never quite understand the intent of them, and that in doing so they are actuated by motives of policy and prudence. To some extent this may be true, but the idea taken in fullest extent is decidedly erroneous : it would argue in fact, that the men had no option in the matter. Most of these measures are initiated for the benefit of the country—and who more than these great Talookdars should take an interest in the country ? In speaking to one of these men the other day at Fyzabad, I found that he was quite alive to the importance of the proposed exhibition, which he thought would do much to develope the resources of the country and seemed, indeed, quite pleased at the idea of having thus opportunity afforded her of exhibiting her capabilities. This Talookdar had been present at the late exhibition in Calcutta, and had evidently imbibed a lively impression of the great variety of things there exposed to view : but what seemed to attract his attention most, were the different instruments pertaining to agriculture ; some of which he said he would introduce on his own estate, but only felt diffident as to whether he would be able to overcome the prejudices of the cultivators so far as to admit of his introducing with a prospect of success, machinery quite novel to the country. In India prejudice it is well known is one of the most difficult barriers to overcome, and when this difficulty is one which European energy and intellect has barely been able to compete with, it is not to be surprised at that the more enlightened and liberal-minded of the natives finds themselves thwarted and tampered by the feelings of their fellow men.

The five dancers gave a performance the other night at Lucknow at which large number of people were present, and seemed to be highly satisfied with the night's proceedings. The Lancers is a fine regiment, and appear to be in much favour in Lucknow. The officers here experienced, however, much difficulty in getting house accommodation in cantonments : rents have risen consequently enormously high, and the landlords are still unable to supply unmeditated wants. There was a scheme proposed not long since by a company, to buy up all existing houses in the military cantonment, and to build where there may be found a deficiency of accommodation. How far this proposal has succeeded remains to be seen. It would certainly obviate many serious evils, and although the company would monopolize all patronage, it is a question, whether people would *not* be better accommodated, and on more reasonable terms, than they are now—the smallest house fit only for a subaltern cannot be had now under Rs. 40 or 50 per mensem, for a married man with a family the rent of a house capable of holding so many would be at least Rs. 100 per mensem, few men could afford such large sums out of their income is another question, it is one at least that interest those concerned, and if it were only for the interest of their own servants, the State ought to encourage the efforts of the company. In a few years we should see the cantonment supplied with houses on plans suited to the locality, uniform and commodious qualities which houses now in existence cannot command. The great aim of builders of houses in these military lines is to have them erected within a certain time so as to rent them by the earliest possible date. During the rains the majority of them are rendered almost uninhabitable by leakage, and insecure by the water flowing down their walls. A company with an eye to their interests would not tolerate such a state of affairs, for if their patronage was large their responsibilities would at least bear some proportion to their interests.

The races came off in Lucknow the other day, but there is nothing remarkable to record about them : none of the best horses have appeared as yet, nor is it thought that any will appear this year. Last year the races were first rate. The Band of Her Majesty's 5th Lancers it is said to have enlivened the scene on the first day's races.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per steamer *Bombay Castle*, will be closed this day, at 2 P. M.

Mails for Muscat and Bushire, per steamer *Sind*, will be closed to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 10 A.M.

WE hear that Dr. G. R. Ballingall, Professor of Surgery in the Grant Medical College, intends shortly to proceed to England on sick leave.

FROM a Surat correspondent we learn that the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway line will positively be opened for public traffic after the monsoon.

THE High Court, Appellate Side, will be closed from Monday the 21st till Friday the 25th instant on account of the Holee Holidays.

THE District Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad is to be transferred to the Punch Mahal Districts, as the Government contemplate to abolish the former appointment.

IT is believed that Government intends to elect new additional members for the ensuing meeting of the Legislative Council, as the term of the appointments of the present members has expired.

MR. R. H. PINHEY, the Judge and Session Judge of Surat, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, per steamer *Victoria*. He will resume his substantive appointment as Judge and Session Judge of Tanna after three months.

WE hear that it is in contemplation by Government to appoint a separate officer as Educational Inspector in Sind, on a monthly salary of Rs. 700. This officer will also be Oriental Translator to Government in that Province.

MR. WILLIAM TURNER, assistant in the office of the P. & O. Company, was yesterday apprehended on a warrant, charged with criminal misappropriation of moneys, the property of the Company. He was admitted to bail.

AN exhibition of cotton, says the *Home News* of Feb. 10, and the different inventions for preparing it, has just been opened at Turin. The number of Italian exhibitors is 208, and of specimens of foreign cotton 210.

THE ship *Statelie*, which ran ashore near Aden, some two months since, and was afterwards got off through the assistance she received from Her Majesty's steamer *Hornet*, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday. She will be docked and surveyed previous to her commencing to load.

A FALSE ALARM.—At two o'clock yesterday morning some excitement was created by a steamer anchoring at the Middle Ground and firing a gun. It was of course believed to be the English mail, and several boats put off from the Apollo Bunder to board her. On arrival alongside, however, the steamer proved to be the *Kurrachee*, one of the British India Company's boats returned from Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 28th Regt. at Colaba this day :—

March—"Adieu".....Schmuck.
Waltz.—"Cynthia".....Schmuck.
Selection (op.)—"Masaniello".....Auber.
Quadrille.—"Wedding".....D'Albert.
Cavatina (op).—"J. Lombardi".....Verdi.
Galop.—"Antelope".....Tinney.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

WEATHER REPORT.—*15th March*, 1864.

BROACH.—Fair and calm.
BALSAR.—Fair.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GOA.—Hot wind, steady from W. N. W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair and light N. E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair and calm.
MADRAS.—Fine SE. Ther. 81. Baro. 30-2.
PAUMBEN.—Calm and fine day. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Fair.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at the House of Correction on the body of one Ganga, woman, she died of remittent fever and a verdict was passed accordingly ; but the jury nevertheless were of opinion that possibly her death was hastened by being confined in a ward condemned as unhealthy by the medical officer in attendance on the House of Correction ; and also by the visiting committee though members of it who are magistrates of police continue to send women for custody in this ward, and it is said that no other is available here for this purpose.

We are informed that the coroner's jury are wrong in attributing blame to the magistrates of police or to the committee on account of the death of the woman : the deceased was not sent to the prison by a magistrate but was sentenced by the High Court in September last to nine months' rigorous imprisonment ; and it appears that her confinement in the cell mentioned by the jury was opposed to the orders by the committee as the late Marshal was informed in December last that the ward referred to in the inquest report should not on any account be used for the reception of prisoners.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)—*25th February.*

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Cullia Fukeera, was placed at the bar, charged with driving his shigram along the Mount Road in a negligent manner on Saturday last, and thereby injuring a shigram and horse belonging to Mr. Richard Joseph De Silva. The evidence produced before the court was of so satisfactory a nature that His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to pay a fine of seven rupees.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM.

DR. BIRDWOOD has submitted a report to Government upon the Central Museum for the 18 months ending 31st December 1863. He informs Government that in 18 months hence the Victoria and Albert, Museum now in course of construction, will be ready to receive the collection now lying in the Town Hall, and enlarges upon the advantage of working the reports together and at the same time of both the Museum and Garden. He observes that the most important event during the past 18 months in connexion with the Museum was the agreement made between the Victoria Museum and Gardens Committee and the Agri-Horticultural Society that the Museum should be erected on a portion of the Mount Estate made over to the Society by Government, and he thus emalies Government to lay out their whole fund on the Museum, the Gardens—for which the public had also subscribed—being provided for independently by the Agri-Horticultural Society. The building is described as 173 feet in length, by 84 feet broad and 47 high, except at the corners where it rises to 66 feet, the body is in two stories the towers in three. It is built solidly of stone and is in the Palladian style. The clerk of works is above 33 acres in extent, and will be adorned with ornamental borders, fountains, temples, statues and a clock tower 65 feet high, the money has already been received or promised for the tower, a statue of the Queen, a Greek temple and two fountains. The Museum will therefore be attractive and popular, and be a standing agency for the organization of periodical exhibitions of the industries of India and the countries in commerce with Bombay. The following are Dr. Birdwood's remarks on the offer made by Mr. Cursetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee, to endow a professorship of economic science in connection with the Victoria and Albert Museum : "I had always desired such an endowment" and intended to arrange it on quitting my appointment. Dr. Girard thought however that the new chair should be founded without delay, and Mr. Cursetjee's offer was made. He gave Government the alternative of administering the fund (Rs 75,000) themselves, or placing it under the trust of the University. It happened that Government did not consult me on the question, but at once offered the fund to the University. The Syndicate very courteously called upon me to report to them on the proposition, I was thus placed in this dilemma. I could not propose to the Syndicate to give up an endowment peculiarly acceptable to a young University, and on principle I am opposed to a University charge of a chair of enquiry. I also felt vexed and annoyed that an endowment intended by Mr. Cursetjee to aggrandise the Museum and make it complete in itself as a college of enquiry, should go to the University. It was exactly on Mr. Cursetjee's son's birthright, but it was a stepmother coming between the heir and his property, the stepmother might find herself willing to administer the estate in good faith, but there would be the irresistible temptation not to let her own progeny, and the heir would always regard her with irritation and distrust. A University is interested in education, not in original research ; and my fear was that if the chair of economic science were attached to the University, there would be a constant temptation to use it as a teaching chair and to ignore it as a chair of enquiry. A University was not an academy, the Museum was not a college of reading but a college of enquiry, a University could regulate education, but how I thought could it regulate discovery ? and if not, what had the University of Bombay to do with the Museum ? Then also if the patronage of the chair rested with the University there was no guarantee that the Curator of the Museum would be also the professor of economic science. If that was not made certain the endowment did not make the Curator independent and so failed in the object for which I desired it, and I must seek another, under no circumstances I said I would consent to the Museum being made over to the University.

These objections were made known to Government and to the Syndicate and were received with the greatest consideration, and their answer showed so studious a respect for the interests of the Museum that Dr. Birdwood could no longer take any substantial exception to the endowment being administered by the University on behalf of the Museum. It was recommended that the professorship should be permanently conjoined with the Curatorship and the latter should remain a Government appointment. The appointment on each vacancy will be advertised through Europe and is to be made worth Rs. 1,000 per month.

The donations made to the Museum were unusually interesting and valuable. Colonel Playfair sent a collection of fishes from Zanzibar prepared by himself, also several rare plants belonging to the African continent. The Rao of Catch made over to the Museum his valuable contributions to the International Exhibition of 1862. A set of Agra carved work in soapstone with a series of photographs awere presented by Mr. W. Walker.

Dr. Birdwood enters at great length upon the subject of correct scientific definitions, and intends giving an index to his next catalogue. He says "It has sometimes taken me three months to determine the correct spelling of a scientific name." He has applied to Government for permission to print this report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The terrible disease which has raged among horned cattle in this country and Egypt, appears to be committing terrible ravages on the Continent of Europe. I append a paragraph taken from the last received overland papers—

"Accounts from Lousanne state that the disease of sore mouth and sore feet has attacked horned cattle in Switzerland in a terrific manner. The Council have consequently commanded that no more cattle markets shall be held. A strict watch is set upon all farmyards where the disease prevails and upon those within a hundred yards of them. Cattle in the suspected farmyards are not to be permitted to drink at the public fountains. All strangers are forbidden to approach any farmyard, nor is any medicant to pass the night there. Veterinary surgeons and police agents are desired, when they quit an infected stable to wash and change their clothes before they enter another. Farmers are to adopt similar precautions when they attend a fair or market."

The precautionary measures adopted in Switzerland might be followed with considerable advantage in India and Egypt. If some steps be not taken the decimation now going on will most seriously affect the meat markets, not transit by rail, a great measure must cease.

TRAVELLER.

15th March.

PILOTAGE FEES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR—Considering the very limited amount of services rendered to vessels by the pilot establishment of this port, the fees in certain instances are most exorbitant and inconsistently arranged.

The subject demands serious attention whether at the hands of the Chamber of Commerce or the Committee appointed to revise the system of harbour management.

Judging from the extreme reluctance manifested by Government to commence any reform whatever in matters relating to the harbour or its arrangements, the public have little to expect in the way of improvement ; the same system goes on year after year guided or controlled by

in the *United Service Gazette*. There are one or two points about it which appear to be hardly consistent with possibility, and which give the story a strangely incredible aspect. But stranger things have happened than this, and Lieutenant Torckler's story may turn out to be perfectly true. If so, it is indeed a sad one. It seems likely that it will come before Parliament or the authorities this session, and the solution will be awaited anxiously both by all who have read the facts as I have here related them.

MADRAS.

THE Local Government has been informed, that a Bill is to be brought at once into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, with the view of raising the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency Towns to the extent of Rupees 1,000, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been requested to favor the Government of India with an expression of his opinion on the proposed measure. The Honorable the Judges of the High Court, the Judges of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, the Advocate General, the Honorable Mr. John Bruce Norton, and the Government Solicitor have been desired to state their opinion as to the expediency of such a measure.

Under existing regulations the extent of the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts is not above Rs. 500.—*Times, March* 10.

THE *Jacque Cœur*, bound for Barbon, left our port during the week, with above 400 emigrants for that Colony. This is the fourth ship that has taken emigrants for the French Colonies, under the new "International Treaty," which has only been in force for about two years. We understand that the French Emigration Agent pays far more liberally for coolies, to the ministries of recruiting officers, than the agents for the British Colonies, and consequently is more successful in obtaining labourers. The batch of emigrants who have just left our shores, are described by an eyewitness as fine specimens of men, considering the general run of Indian labourers. They have been recruited chiefly from the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. The French agent, by the treaty alluded to, has a very extensive field for such operations: the districts of Nellore, Bellary, Cuddaph, Guntoor, and Kurnool being within his circle, and when his arrangements are completed, and his emissaries are distributed to all these places, there will be a very rapid deportation of the best of our laboring population, to the great detriment of land-holders in these districts, more especially as we hear that none but picked men "pass muster" before the doctor and agent of the Emigration Company, and are, moreover, accepted by the captain of the ship, who is expected to use his utmost vigilance in refusing passage to those who do not come up to the standard of able-bodied men; and the payment of the passage of the emigrants is only ensured to the ship by the number of coolies admitted as fit laborers, after arrival at the Colonies. After the emigrants have embarked, the protector of emigrants, acting on information he had received very properly detained the ship. It was reported to him that a native had lost his son, who was supposed to have been put on board without the consent of his parent. A search was instituted, but proved ineffectual, as on enquiry it was elicited that the missing lad was not, and had not been on board that vessel.—*Athenæum, March* 6.

COOL BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS WITHOUT PUNKAHS OR TATEES.

To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you for publication the following translation of a most important letter lately received by me from my friend Professor Jules Duval, President du Conseil General de la Province d'Oran in Algeria. It is doubly interesting to Europeans in India now at the commencement of the hot weather.—Your's very faithfully,

Orleansville a Alger, Le 15me Janvier 1864.

MON CHER,—With much pleasure I comply with your desire to be informed of the experiments instituted here last year with such success, for the purpose of neutralising the terrible, inconvenience of the hot weather (les chaleurs terribles de siroc) with reference to our military barracks and hospitals.

No more, my friend, shall our gallant troops suffer from the fearful torrid heats of our equatorial colonies—an equable and delightful temperature prevails now in their quarters (casernes) through the height of the most fervid summer, and pestilence and all the concomitant evils of the tropics have already fled from them.

I proceed to details.

In October 1862 my attention was called to some aerostatic experiments then being carried on in the neighbourhood of London by your *savans* Professors Glaishier and Coxwell, their object being apparently not the vulgar one of traversing the air voluntarily in any direction so long fruitlessly pursued by aeronauts both of your and my country—by Messieurs Green, Montgolfier, Blanchard, *et hoc genus omne*, but the infinitely more feasible as well as useful one of scientific experiment.

From the experiments of those philosophers, I at once perceived two great facts (grands resultats) by the practical application of which it was evident that the most important advantages (des biens magnifiques) to sanitary science in a hot climate might arise.

These facts were—1st, the possibility of *anchoring* a balloon for any required time over any particular spot, subject only to extraordinary accidents as violent hurricanes of wind, the concentrated action of atmospheric electricity as exemplified in thunderbolts, etc.

2nd.—The interesting news (l' intelligence saisissante) that the mean vertical frigidity with regard to elevation above the sea *is very much greater* than has been hitherto supposed.

Placing these two facts in connexion (par rapport a) with that one so well-known in natural philosophy that a column of *cold* air, especially if preserved from atmospheric diffusion by a tube *must* rush *downwards* with a velocity equal to that which a vacuum caused by the removal upwards of heated and therefore attenuated atmosphere, it struck me that I might without great difficulty or expense, supply a perpetual current of cold air to our barracks, hospitals and other large buildings inhabited by Europeans in the tropics.

I explained my views in detail with illustrative plans to M. Mocquard, Private Secretary to His Majesty the Emperor, and in less than a fortnight had the honour of receiving the sanction of His Imperial Majesty to any expenses I might incur in the prosecution of my design. Monsieur M. added a private note to the official permission in which he said that the Emperor was highly pleased with the ingenuity of my design and promised me the highest position in my branch of the service should it be crowned with success.

I mention this as I remember your telling me when you were here that the difficulties of passing the various departments (Bureaux) of your service with an invention or suggestion, were almost insuperable, every functionary of those departments thinking himself qualified to alter, modify or put his veto on the proposal, until it passed on at all (a circumstance extremely improbable,) it reached the sanctioning authority in a mutilated shape, bearing the least possible resemblance to the original.

There is more of this vexatious interference in the French service also, than the foreigners generally suppose, but his majesty, who is too well aware of the advantage of sifting the merits of every invention in these progressive times to allow even the slightest improvement to be lost in the mazes of bureaucracy, or be taken up by other Powers, authorities and encourages every inventor of any nation whatsoever to apply direct to himself through M. Mocquard.

For instance, had I submitted my proposal through the legitimate channels I should have applied through the Chief Engineer in Algeria to M. Roucher, Military Sanitation Commissioner attached to the Bureaux of the Minister for the Colonies at Paris, who of course would have laid my plan before some of the scientific officers of the Ecole Polytechnique, where it would have undergone a series of inquisitions and modifications ending no doubt in its being returned to me (after numerous copies had been taken) in about a year with a highly professional remark attached, as to its great ingenuity but perfect impracticability.

A better fate however was in store for me, and having placed myself in communication with Professor Glaishier and Mr. Coxwell, I procured from those gentlemen most valuable data with reference to their various ascents, from which I concluded that from an elevation of about 2,000 metres (9,600 feet) atmospheric air could be procured in the hottest summer, of a temperature of 4.44° centigrade (about 40° F.)

The question then remained, of transmitting a column of this cold air to a barrack situated at the above distance, so rapidly as to prevent it from getting heated on its passage through the subjacent atmosphere. The danger of this, from the trifling conductive power of air, would of course be inconsiderable, but taking into consideration the very large surface exposed to the direct rays of the sun, it was deemed by me advisable to lose as little *time* in transmission, and therefore *celerum* (froidenr) of the transmitted air as possible, and this *desideratum* was evidently attainable only by the rapidity of removal of the heated air of the barrack to be cooled.

A few remarks will here be necessary on the ventilation of hospitals and other large buildings intended to contain a considerable numer of individuals exhaling the noxious effluvia of sickness in a hot climate—a subject whose importance demands a greater attention than it has ever received, and as far as I can judge from the description you have given me of *pan-cas* and *tat-tis** in your Indian hospitals, you have, even less than we, arrived at the true solution of the problem.

In warm weather, all the circumstances tending to vitiate the air, act in increased proportion, hence the *proper* ventilation of a hospital in a hot climate, is far more necessary than it is in a cold.

From the nature of all airs to mix when suffered to be long in contact, we ought to endeavour to remove any impure or noxious air as soon as it is produced, but the combination of nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, and vapour, of which the eviction of the lungs is composed, being when combined lighter than air at the same temperature, will, if left to itself, ascend to the roof of the Hospital, but will not rise further, because these noxious gases, cooled by the action of the *tat-tis* have a lower temperature, and a higher specific gravity than the *siroc* outside, and consequently will not pass through it, while the tendency of all airs to mix *being increased by agitation*, the action of the *pan-ca* is about the very worst that could be adopted under the circumstances, and in fact, is an ingenious human method of corrupting those simple and beautiful arrangements by which an all-wise Creator has provided against the repeated inhalation of the same air, for a mixture of nitrogen, carbonic acid gas, and vapour at the temperature it is ejected from the lungs is much lighter than common air, and rises with such velocity that under ordinary circumstances, it is entirely removed from us before it becomes diffused in the atmosphere, but by the action of the *pan-ca* is mixed with the air and wafted back into our lungs.

The physiological chemists have placed in our hands a more accurate means of measuring the deterioration of air in dwelling rooms than by the best Eudiometer, for they have shown by repeated experiments on respiration, that a man consumes about thirty-two cubic inches of oxygen in a minute, which is replaced by an equal bulk of carbonic acid gas from the lungs. Now the quantity of oxygen in atmospheric air is about one-fifth, hence it will be found that the quantity rendered unfit for supporting either combustion or animal life by one man in one minute is nearly 160 cubic inches by respiration only. But a man makes twenty inspirations in a minute, and draws in, and expels forty inches of air at each respiration, consequently the total quantity contaminated in one minute by passing through the lungs, is 800 cubic inches.

But as all gaseous bodies and vapours intimately mix when suffered to remain in contact, we see how important it is that ventilation should be *continual*, that the noxious gases should be expelled as soon as they are generated, that the ventilation should be from the upper part of a room, and that the fresh air should not enter where it is to undergo a less degree liable to mix with that which has exuded from the lungs.

In a tropical hospital, where the patients wear but little clothing, there are other causes of impurity to be considered, for it appears that a man gives off by insensible perspiration even in a low temperature, from fifteen to thirty grains of vapour per minute, and it has also been observed that air which has been some time in contact with the skin becomes chiefly carbonic acid gas† and of course, as warmth increases the exhalation of every noxious matter, where a higher temperature than ordinary exists, a greater proportion of ventilation becomes essential.

There are other points connected with the ventilation of tropical hospitals which I fear neither Europeans nor English hygeists have considered sufficiently; as *par example*, the enormous hygrometric changes affecting the sudatory glands in the sudden transition from the scorching heat of the siroc to the damp incineration of the rains. The continual absorption of moisture from the human body, the consequence of being surrounded by a warm dry air, produces headache, the eyes feel wearied and painful, and the whole frame is disordered.

If you saturate the room with moisture these sensations do not occur, or at least in a less degree and it is remarkable that among the Appenines the Italians place a shallow earthern vessel supplied with water on the head of the stove, the reason for this ballast I have not been able to find, but I would be subject to headache and other ills, while with this simple precaution, they experience no inconevenence whatever from the greatest heat."

On the other hand, the specific heat of air is so small that it can abstract heat very slowly from the human body, although it greedily drinks up its moisture when (in fact the latent heat of *vapour* (which is in fact the air of the rains in tropical countries) is very great. It requires as much heat to form one cubic foot of vapour, as would raise the temperature of 130 cubic feet of air ten degrees.

It is evident therefore, that during the prevalence of the siroc (in this country red hot still September) measures should be taken to supply the Europesn frame with moisture externally, or he will be affected by blind-boils and other incidental diseases, while on the other hand, during the rains, every possible precaution should be taken to ensure the thorough desiccation of dwelling houses by pans of chloride of calcium etc.

With this slight digression on ventilation (which I trust you will not deem tedious or irrelevant, as it comprises the chief reflections which led me to propose the plan which has been adopted by the French Government) I will resume the account of my experiments, having now arrived at the point where my practical operations commenced.

Situated outside the east wall of the hospital at Orleansville, was a large overshot waterwheel turned by a stream of water carried by a wooden aqueduct 45 decimetres (15 feet) high constructed by M. Dupin the Engineer *en chief* of the division, extending from the lesser Atlas mountains upwards of 15 kilometres about 60 kilometres (37 miles) distant.

For the design and construction of this simple and yet invaluable work M. Dupin received the Cross of the Legions of Honour, and his present appointment, and well deserved the rewards, for, as the aqueduct by a most admirable arrangement replenishes itself (se remplait from any well or water over which it may pass, it may be termed an inexhaustible power-equalling that of steam, but without the expense of fuel and can of course be applied to work engines for sawing, boring, turning, and even baking and cooking. Operations previously conducted painfully through the hot weather by the manual labour of our gallant troops.

In this case the wheel was attached to the hospital for the purpose of working a huge blowing machine with iron fans so powerful as to create a draught of air right through the long room, and thus force the noxious effluvice of sickness out of it by sheer power; but this had not been found to work well in practice, because the draught it created was so strong as to give several of the patients violent catarrh, while during the height of the siroc, the same draught had caused such an influx of hot air from the outside through every aperture as to raise the temperature of the hospital very considerably.

It was this latter circumstance which supplied me with the idea of, in a manner exhausting the interior air of the hospital by an instrument of much the same description, while I introduced a current of pure *cold* air from above to take its place.

A countryman of yours, by name Monsieur Appold, invented some fourteen years ago, a water pump of extraordinary power, which he named (very incorrectly I think) "the centrifugal pump." An improvement upon this machine in the exhibition of London in 1862, drew up no less then 10,313 kilo-grammes (about 20 tons) of water, ten metres (30 feet) in each minute, and this astonishing volume of fluid which fell into it's reservoir again in a perfect cascade, to the admiration of all beholders, was raised by a small engine of only five horse power!

Well, I applied this waterwheel, which possessed about 15 horses power, to a similar pump, in this case of air not water, the revolving disc of which with its curved vanes, I placed about five metres (15 feet) from the floor of the hospital. This disc was of course enclosed on all sides except one, of about two metres broad, to admit of the suction through it of the hot and foul air of the hospital which was then conveyed through the roof by a long sheet-iron pipe.

With the water wheel at full power, this disc made as far as we could calculate, no less than 20,000 revolutions per minute, and with the doors and windows of the hospital closed, drew such a current of air from the outside to supply the vacuum it was causing within, that the roar of the rushing wind at those apertures resembled the noise of a perfect tempest (une tempéteveritable.)

Satisfied with the effect of this machine, I now set about perfecting the means I had in view of introducting the cold current of air from above towards which idea, as have informed you, the balloonistic experiments of Messieurs Glaisher and Coxwell first directed my attention.

Proceeding to Lyons, I had little difficulty in coming to an arrangement with M. M. Vefray, Cahusac et Cie.—the celebrated aerostatic, silk manufacturers of the rue Imperiale a coin de place de la Bourse, near the Rue Stella in that town, for the purchase of as many hundred metres of balloon or "corah" silk properly varnished as I might require.

On being informed of the purpose for which I wanted it, these patriotic gentlemen agreed to let me have it at cost price, *i. e.* at one franc and ten centimes (about tenpence) per yard.

They also placed at my disposal the gratuitous services of their eminent balloon cutter M. Renaud. This was an immense advantage to me, as, independently of the very great pecuniary saving, the *gores* or parts with which the balloon is constructed, require the greatest attention, it being a common saying amongst aeronauts that a cobweb will hold the gas if properly shaped, the object being to diffuse the pressure equally over it; it is tough as aspic" or balloon.

The varnish I used for the purpose of rendering the silk air-tight, was in the proportion of ten litres (about two gallons) of linseed oil boiled, ten ditto, raw, and one hectogramme (about 4 oz.) of bees wax, the whole being simmered together for one hour. This varnish answered remarkably well; it is tough and not liable to crack.

For repairing holes in the balloon, I used a cement composed of 9 of a kilogramme of black resin, and about half that quantity of tallow. These I melted together, and applied on pieces of varnished silk to the apertures.

The whole cost (la toute depense) of my balloon was nearly as follows:—

		Francs.
1,400 metres (4,592 cubic feet) corah silk,	...	1,420
Netting (weighed 35 kilogrammes,)	... ...	400
Extra ropes (weighed 10 kilogrammes,)	...	40
The car (weighed 124 kilogrammes,	... ...	140
Varnish, wages, &c.,	... ...	240
Total (equal to £89 12	...	2,240

Twelve hundred stores (about 38,000 cubic feet) of coal gas, from which the greater part of the carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, ammonia, and cyanogen compounds had been separated by means known to every practical chemist, was the quantity and quality of the gas we afterward used to inflate the balloon, but it was considerably adulterated with bisulphide of carbon which baffled all our attempts to remove it, indeed the chemist who eventually succeeds in doing so, will attain a great name in the rolls of science.

An ingenious apparatus (which I have not space to describe) for forming and filling a balloon with this clarified gas designed by M. Alexis Gaudin of Liege, was sent to Paris for my use from Marseilles by order of the Government.

3,000 metres of varnished silk tubing two metres in breadth, forming a flexible pipe with a section of 216 centimetres carres about thirty-six square inches) rolled on a patent windlass placed under the car of the balloon, completed my preparations, with which I started from Marseilles for Algiers on Sunday, the 10th March 1863.

I did not arrive at Orleansville along with my varied baggage (apparell)—for I would not leave it—till the 15th April between which date and the 1st of June, I was busily occupied in completing all my preparations to operate on the centre ward of the grand hospital of this place, which contained at this time no less than 134 patients.

These preparations I may briefly describe as follows; I had fitted my centrifugalair—air-pump, working by the water wheel outside, at the west end of the edifice (which was built nearly east and west, with a view I presume, to giving the long verandahs as much shade as possible) in which direction also, generally blows the siroc. The tube of the pump, nearly six decimetres (two feet) in diameter passed through the roof of the hospital, and continued to ascend above it.

Every aperture except that at the disc of the pump was capable of being as nearly as possible entirely closed.

The lower end of the varnished silk tubing attached to the car of the balloon, was fitted (air tightly) to a sheet iron pipe at the other end of the room which passed through the roof to within three decimétres (about a foot) from the floor. This was for the admission of the *cold* air, on the same principle on which fresh water is supplied to a reservoir into a scotch bottom, when the foul water is removed from the top; a theory which of course holds good with regard to all fluids.

I waited now until the full moon, which occurred on the 18th of June. The siroc blew with intense heat and considerable violence towards mid-day, but declined again about 4 P.M. Cholera was raging in the canonment, and there were seventeen patients in this very ward, in the last stage of that horrible disease.

M. Renaud, (who had come with me from Lyons) was to ascend at day-light in the balloon, which we were now occupied in filling with the clarified coal gas as fast as we could. An Arab boy whom we had trained in the use of the valve cord, and ballast bags, was of the balloon, was to accompany M. Renaud in the car, and a telegraphic communication was established between us, by means of a cord which ran through the silk tubing comprising the air pipe connecting the balloon with the hospital, of which (I forgot to mention) 13 mètres were open on one side just under the roof in order to catch the cold air like a windsail at sea.

The aeronauts were not unprovided with food and garments suitable for the great cold they would experience at such an elevation, to meet which also, they had a jar containing sulphuric acid into which water would be poured by them to cause the great heat without fire for warming their hands and feet.

At 6 A.M. everything was ready, the balloon straining at the tackling which held her to the ground 60 metres to windward of the hospital like the hugo flying horse of the Arabian Nights' entertainments.

Shaking hands cordially with me, General Lefeborns, the Director General of the Hospital and a few other officers and *savans* who stood around the car, M. Renaud now loosened the cord which connected the four corners of the car with the ground, and the balloon sprung up at once some 20 metres (60 feet) about the height of the roof of the hospital, where it stopped, held solely by one cord fastened to the bottom of the car, an arrangement I had devised in order to see if the silk tubing "payed out," well from its windlass.

The signal being given from M. Renaud that all was correct by waving his hat, I pronounced a blessing on the aeronauts and the undertaking and cut the cord.

Away rose the balloon, drifting slowly to the Westward, being affected slightly by the now rising siroc, until it merged into a mere point of the silk tubing which looked like a huge white snake reared up with its head in the sky far more than realising the dream of the fabled sea serpent.

Now with intense satisfaction that the silk tubing evidently possessed immense strength (which indeed from its circular form I had calculated on) and seemed not at all likely to give way with any normal strain upon it, I retired into the hospital at half-past 7 A.M. and noting the thermometer at 37.7 cent. (100° F.), ordered all doors and windows to be closed, and the air pump to be worked.

The roaring noise of the revolving fans had scarce begun, when another noise as of very distant rolling thunder seemed approaching.

This, to my delight, I found did not proceed from the rushing sound formerly heard at the doors and windows on using the air pump, and there seemed to be no perceptible draught as of yore through them. Presently our own skins, the most delicate of all thermometers, ceased to perspire perceptibly, one after another, coverlets were thrown over the patients, and rushing up to the thermometer which hung on the wall, I found it had fallen to 20°.11 (79° F.)

The roaring down the air tube was now heard in full play, and almost equalled that of the air pump at the other end of the room. The perspiration which hitherto stood in large beads upon our foreheads and the back of our hands tricking thence, down our faces, and on the floor, now stopped altogether, while not only did an immense weight appear to be lifted off our lungs, but they seemed filled with a kind of aerial champagne which caused us to grin in each other's faces with a kind of idiotic, yet most significant laughter.

Holding up thermometer to the medical men who now crowded about me I pointed the finger of my other hand triumphantly at the degree it marked 18°.33 (65° F.) when it was snatched out of my hands and circulated among them, the kind fellows (les bravos garcons) shaking my hands and uttering unmeaning words with congratulations.

My triumph was indeed complete, and the change in about half an hour so striking, that it will stamp my memory till my dying day.

Patients purple with the last stage of cholera collapse had changed the anæsthetic roll of their glazing eyes into a life-like look of curiosity. One man, dying of dysentery, sat up in his bed (a thing he had not been able to do for six weeks previously) and asked what was the matter? Those affected with fever and ague, got, if I may be excused the expression, almost instantaneously well, and in fact the cure of almost every patient then in hospital appeared more like a miracle than anything else, although the solution was not difficult when one reflected that these poor sufferers were now breathing pure cold air strongly oxygenised, in place of the vile hot gases a short time previously inflating their lungs.

The thermometer eventually stopped falling at 11°.67 (53° F.) and every man in the room, sick or well was thoroughly clothed in European garments, or covered with blankets.

Since then, we have had underground flues constructed, to carry the cold air to all the barracks near, and are going this season to have another balloon and another air pump fitted to one of them. Of course after the first ascent, we dispensed with the car, as it was not necessary for any person to go up; the valve of the balloon, being worked by a couple of cords, one for opening and the other for shutting, by which were carried through the silk air tube, and by a similiar arrangement, we had the means of letting out as much of the ballast (sand) as we thought necessary.

Minute details of the mechanism we employ to effect the various ends would add too much to this already very long letter, but if you will only have the goodness to send me your wishes I shall be happy to explain anything further you require.

Of the rewards and titles by which His Imperial Majesty has graciously recognised my endeavours to alleviate the sufferings and increase the health of his troops, it is not for me to speak.

Believe me, my dear friend, with the greatest consideration,

JULES DUVAL.

* M. Duval spells these words in this odd manner Translator.

† Lavoisier et seguin.

MR. BRIGHT UPON POLITICAL CHANGES.

(From the Times.)

BIRMINGHAM, FRIDAY EVENING.

THIS evening Mr. Bright was present at a soiree at the Royal Hotel. The large room of the hotel in which the proceedings took place was crowded. The chair was occupied by Mr. Holliday, the Mayor. After various addresses had been delivered by local celebrities

Mr. W. Morgan proposed "Success to the patriotic labours of the members for this borough," which was received with great cheering.

Mr Bright, when the cheering had subsided, said,—Mr. Mayor, I am afraid that I cannot in such graceful language as would have been heard from the lips of my hon. colleague, had he been present, express my pleasure at the company of the ladies who have been kind enough to join our party to-night. (Hear.) I can say with the greatest truth that I rejoice on this as I have rejoiced on many other occasions to see them exhibiting an interest in the progress of political questions. It has not only been common to create the impression that what are called serious people should not meddle with politics, but that those public questions were entirely out of the field in which women should exercise themselves. I venture, not diffidently, but confidently, to differ from any such opinion, and to say that politics, by which we understand the science of legislation, have a very direct and constant influence upon the happiness of every woman in the country where there is a Government; and that therefore what is done under the name of political action can by no means be indifferent to the mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters of England. (Cheers.) I have had the pleasure of meeting, while I have been in Birmingham, a gentleman who, I suppose, but I have not been told so, does not generally act with our political party, and after much conversation, and after I had told him that sometimes when I came to Birmingham I would speak on a particular question, he said he should be very glad if some time or other I would make a speech on the bright side of England. (Cheers and laughter.) You understand, I daresay, the sort of sarcasm that was contained in that suggestion. (Laughter.) I suppose, as he did not agree with me on many subjects he thought I took too gloomy a view of the position and prospects of this country. Now, I will admit that there are a great number of things connected with a great number of writers whose business it seems to be always to persuade everybody in England that everybody is well treated and perfectly happy, and they advise them to avoid the errors of the French on the one hand, and the mistakes of the people of America on the other. If everybody was contented and happy, and there was nothing that it was our business to reform, I should stay at home. I have no fondness for political meetings and platform work, and I should not, for the last 20 years, have given the whole of my time to public questions if nothing had been necessary but to come before audiences and to rejoice with each other at the glorious position which they occupied. (Cheers.) It is the very existence of grievous evils which has taken me away from of my home and from the pursuit of my business, and from attention to my own family, and whenever I find that there is nothing for me to do but to say what a happy people we are, and how delightful it is to be under the Government of Lord Palmerston and his Whig colleagues, then I can assure you that I will not trouble you with saying that; I shall leave you to find it out, and shall stay at home. (Cheers.) But, still, there is no doubt that in the progress of England, which you may see some of it probably in looking forward, and you may see a good deal of it in looking backward. The history of this country, so long as I have been able to take any part in it, is that side on which are delineated the changes that have taken place — changes which I, at any rate, have the satisfaction of knowing that I have supported, and changes which, no doubt many of those who would wish me to speak in a different tone have to the utmost of their power opposed. I have been thinking since I came into this room what those changes were. I am rather what I may call transported into a social atmosphere, and I thought we were coming here merely to a conversational meeting, that there would be no tables and very few forms, and that we should walk about the room and make ourselves acquainted with each other, and have some little talk and conversation, and I am sure that the managers of the meeting have designed otherwise, and I have been informed that I am expected to make a speech. Now, one cannot make speeches without thinking of what should be said, and I have been looking over the great changes which have taken place in the time many of you can recollect, and which form the bright side of our history, so far as it is to be found in our lifetime. Many of us can remember 20 or 25 years ago, and if there be any gentlemen here who complains of the tone of my speeches in general, I would ask him to bear in mind what are the changes which have taken place, and if he care to measure their results on the prosperity, the peace, and the happiness of this country. (Cheers.) Any man's measure which suggests itself to my mind is a measure which gives a certain great right, the right of Parliamentary representation, to what I may call almost the whole nation of Ireland, being the Catholic population of that country. (Cheers.) Up to the year 1829, no person professing to hold the Christian religion as it is held by the Roman Catholic Church was permitted to sit in the House of Commons. There were at that time, I suppose, 6,000,000, or near upon 5,000,000 of Roman Catholics in Ireland; and they were not allowed to send to the House of Commons any man agreeing with them in religious opinions. It is in the recollection of many of us that it required an agitation of a most formidable character, headed by one of the most remarkable men that Ireland has ever produced, Mr O'Connell (cheers), to obtain the concession of that right; and bear in mind that it was fiercely opposed by a very powerful party in this country, and there is a party in this country even yet who regret that that concession was ever made. (Hear, hear.) Although it may be said that we are, in a sense, a free country, yet 35 years ago 5,000,000 of Catholics in Ireland, and, perhaps, nearly 1,000,000 in England, were shut out altogether from any representation in Parliament, from being able to return any man of their own religious sentiments, and every one was prevented from becoming a candidate for a seat in Parliament. Therefore, as respects those men, this was not free from a free country. The next great step that was made was one in which Birmingham took so distinguished a part. On looking back I think we may doubt whether the Reform Bill could have been carried at the time it was carried, if it had not been for the numerous and influential meetings and of the inhabitants of this great town. (Cheers.) The party which has always opposed, and does apparently oppose, every step in advance ran the country to within 24 hours of a revolution before they conceded that measure (hear); and, when it was conceded, it was so far mutilated, so much changed from the original proposition, that, on the whole, although great, yet it was so deficient that we look upon it as leaving the representation of the country in a very unsatisfactory state. (Cheers.) After that Bill had passed, as was natural after so great an agitation, there was a powerful swell of Liberal opinion throughout the country, which did not satisfy itself by the passing of that Bill, but carried other measures of great importance. Most of these was a Bill by which all the corporations of the towns and cities in the kingdom, with one or two exceptions, were reformed. Up to that time there had been no real representative government in any town in the kingdom. About half a dozen, or a dozen, or two dozen men, self-elected, or elected by some landed proprietors, or some lord of the manor, were the governors of your towns and formed your corporations, and their corruption was of a character so foul that the odour of it remains in the nostrils even until this day. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Now, although corporations are by no means centres of abomination (laughter) as they were, I can assure you, with great trepidation in the presence of your worthy mayor and others who surround him (renewed laughter),—yet I think it must be acknowledged that the passing of that Bill and the reform of those corporations has been to this country an enormous advantage, and I only hope that corporations generally will become much more expensive than they have been. Not expensive in the sense of wasting, but that there will be more nobleness and liberality among the people of our towns and cities, giving larger donations leave to expend more money in those things which as public opinion advances are found to be essential to the health, improvement, and comfort of the inhabitants. (Cheers.) About the time when that celebrated measure was passed there passed another still more celebrated, because it affected not England alone, but the opinion of the world, and excited emotion in the mind of every good man in every country, and stirred up, I believe, the lasting admiration of the world for the magnanimity of the English people. I speak of that measure which emancipated 800,000 slaves in the colonies of England, and did even more than emancipate 800,000 slaves, for it set an example which the world could not help but follow; and you may rely upon it that from that great act to be dated in a large extent the creation of that conscientious feeling in America which has been growing from that day to this, and, owing to the unteachable spirit of the slaveholders of that country has finally ended in bringing a great nation into the throes of a fearful revolution, out of which I trust not only will that nation itself be purified, but that 4,000,000 slaves will be free. (Loud cheers.) And, Sir, while that passes through my mind, I cannot help for a moment touching upon the fact that one of the citizens (Mr. Scrugg), now present, a personal and intimate friend, was one of the most eminent of those who endeavoured to stir the public conscience to that great act of justice; and I never pass as I do often pass when I am here, that marble figure of the philanthropist which you have erected in the most conspicuous place of your town without hoping that every citizen of Birmingham, when he comes to consider public questions—whether regarding this country or that other country to which reference has already been made where that great struggle is being carried on—will endeavour to be animated by the disinterested, noble, and Christian spirit by which your late eminent townsman was distinguished. (Cheers.) There is another law to which I might refer, but it is not of the same character, though, no doubt, it has been productive in some cases of great advantages. I mean the law that was passed for the reform of the administration of the Poor Law throughout the country. That law was subjected, I believe, to greater assault than almost any other law, for long after it was enacted it had features in it that seemed harsh, and unfortunately its administration was intrusted to the hands of men who appeared to make it as unpalatable as possible to the people. Notwithstanding, I am free to say that, looking back at it in a measurable, I believe it is one which did credit to the Whig Administration of that day, to their courage, to their legislative and administrative capacity in the carrying of it. I mention it, therefore, as one of those changes which I believe have been satisfactory to the country, and which have passed during the time I am sketching. (Cheers.) Well, then, after that we came to a very quiet, and I may say unsatisfactory, time. The Whigs had settled comfortably into their places. They have, I believe, a motto, which, however, they have not publicly announced, which is this—"A place for every man, and every man in his place." (Great laughter and cheers.) That means, of course, every man of their respectable party. (Laughter.) After this time they became very much indisposed to go further, and the satisfaction of the country with them gradually diminished; their majorities in Parliament were reduced, and finally they came to a general election in the year 1841, but nine years after the passage of that great measure of reform. They were thrown out of office by the constituencies, and a Parliament was returned with a majority against them of little short of 100 votes. Now, at this time there came another great change into sight and another new principle, though it has not been new now within the last generation or two. The principle of free trade was brought before the public very much in consequence of the sufferings which arose from the bad harvest we had immediately preceding the general election. (Hear, hear.) It took from the year 1838 to the year 1846 to bring about that great change—the abolition of the Corn Law. A Parliament was elected in 1841 with a majority of 90 pledged against the abolition of that law. Sir Robert Peel was the great leader of that great party, and having found themselves in Parliament with this enormous majority they looked down upon all of us who were moving in that question, and considered that they were absolutely sure to maintain that law and to maintain their places. Well, the result shows how much is to be done by continuous disinterested labour on behalf of a great cause appealing to the sympathies of a whole nation. (Cheers.) In 1846, owing no doubt to the failure of the harvest and the difficulties which threatened from an impending famine in Ireland, this vast majority melted away. Men who had pledged themselves in every form of language to their constituents in 1841—who had attended meetings to abuse the free-traders, who had subscribed to newspapers to abuse them, found their whole power melting away, and their leader himself converted to the necessity of a change; and a change took place, a change so great that all the members of the House of Commons, and I believe the majority of the House of Lords, believed that to them at least the world was pretty nearly at an end. (Laughter and cheers.) I recollect a lady relative of mine sitting below the bar of the House of Lords on the night when the Corn Law Repeal Bill was read a second time. It was very late, or rather early in the morning, when the division was approaching, and a lady sitting near her, who was a connexion of some peer, spoke to the peer as he came out from the House. She said, "How will it go?" It was just before the division. He pointed to the clock in an agony of excitement and exclaimed, "In 20 minutes we shall be no better than dead men." (Laughter and cheers.) Now the Corn Law was abolished, and if they had not told the farmers, those poor terrified farmers, and the landlords, who were almost still more terrified, I am not sure that they would not have discovered that by some power they could not imagine loaves and provisions without the payment of 20,000,000*l.* sterling per annum had been deposited in their houses for the sustenance and the enjoyment of their families. They would not have known how it was all brought about, although we all know that it was brought about by the repeal of a single Act of Parliament. (Cheers.) I was one of a number of benevolent ladies and gentlemen forming a society all over the country and giving the people alms, but it was by the repealing of an Act of Parliament, by a simple act of justice, an act which was so just that I scarcely ever heard a man deny its justice except on something which they call political considerations. (Hear, hear.) They say there were political reasons why that great act of justice could not be done. I recollect meeting once with a gentleman who had had large powers of control with in the north of England, and he admitted that it was very unjust that there should be a law to make food scarce and dear, but he said, "I accept it because I believe it necessary to maintain the hereditary aristocracy in the country." Another gentleman, he said he thought our greatness in the eye of the world depended very much on the maintenance of the wealth, and the power, and the display of the aristocracy of England. (Laughter.) That is exactly the sort of reasoning which people give. Weak-minded men are attracted by reasons of that country, so long as those reasons now are a bit better for opposition to the changes which many men wish to promote, and which doubtless by and by will be effected, and their results will show that those who have opposed them were just as silly and just as little worth listening as the old travelling Hebrew pious banker. (Laughter and cheers.) That the question of the Corn Laws was not all; there was the question of sugar. In 1849—it is not very long ago—the single article of sugar in this country cost, by reason of the monopoly, not less than 6,000,000*l.* sterling more than it would have cost if you could have bought it freely in the market of the world. Well, the fall of the corn monopoly, being the keystone of the arch, let everything else belonging to it and supported by it down, and the sugar monopoly fell, and I don't know how many others, such as those connected with the supply of timber from abroad and one still more important—the monopoly our shipowners had under the navigation laws, which were found to be injurious, I believe, to nobody, but greatly advantageous to the whole country. (Cheers.) Well, then, when this was done, the course was perfectly easy for you Chancellors of the Exchequer. It has been all driving down hills with Mr. Gladstone since then. He began with a tariff which had 800 or 1,000 articles. I am not sure that there were not even 1,200 articles in it, on which duties were raised in our ports. When the names were read of those which were to be abolished there was a general laugh in the House of Commons. People turned to each other and asked, "What is it?" Articles of which they had never heard of, but still heavy duties were levied upon them, At present there are only 12 or 15 articles on which duties are levied. All the things which were formerly taxed come freely into the country, and we have made a very great clearance in that matter, and a revolution in regard to it more comprehensive and more advantageous to the country than probably has ever been made by any other Government in the same time in the world. I do not think that those who are most active in promoting these changes could be regarded by certain people with much more confidence than they are now, but still the changes are made, and they have worked well for the nation. (Cheers.) Then we come to the question of the treaty with France. I was born just before the termination of that monstrous and wicked war which was so long carried on with France, and the school books of my time and of yours mostly, no doubt, were filled—at least they contained insinuations against the French that were not flattering to that people (laughter); and there were representations on the stage, as I am told by those who frequented the theatres at the time, to the same effect. There prevailed a general feeling that there was some risk to Englishmen if they became too well acquainted with the French people. (Laughter.) I believe we should learn to believe that the French were not the natural enemies of England. (Hear, hear.) Well, my friend, Mr. Cobden (loud cheering), who, as you know, is occasionally favoured with every abusive language from the great instructors of the press (laughter), thought that the Emperor of the French was the very person to whom we could profitably consulted by him would be very glad to have more intimate relations with this country, and he went over to Paris. He sought and obtained an interview with the Emperor, he discussed these questions with him, and found the Emperor not only most willing but most anxious that the people of the two countries should be introduced to each other by the medium of extended commerce. (Cheers.) His object was, for I heard him say so, that the people being thus brought together, it would not be the power of rulers and statesmen hereafter to enter into those frightful struggles which, now we look back upon them, we can say for centuries disfigured the history of the two nations. (Cheers.) There is another question which must certainly possess some interest. But with regard to what I have just been adverted, I ought to say further that it was not, as was observed the other day by Mr. M. Gibson, at Ashton, one of our regular diplomatists who effected that treaty. It was done solely by my hon. friend Mr. Cobden (cheers), and, as the cricketers would say, he got it entirely off his own bat (cheers and laughter); and I venture to say that

We have a competition to run with other nations and most closely of all with that nation now distracted and in the throes of a great revolution: but we have within our shores, and within the limits of these islands a great and noble people. (Cheers) We have within us the elements of a nation far greater in the future than anything we have been in the past, even in the most renowned and most glorious pages of history. We can set ourselves free from prejudices, and, as it were, from the darkness of the past. We can give to our people education. We can open up to them new sources of Industry. We can reduce the expenditure of our Government. We can invite another million or two within the pale of the Constitution, and, taking them by the hand, ask counsel of them that we may assist each other in the wise government of this great nation. (Cheers.) All this we can do, and all that is wanting is that in working out our political problems we should take for our foundation that which recommends itself to our consciences as just and moral. I have not the slightest regard for your statesmanship that is divorced from the morality which ought to guide us in our private life, and which we should gather, for a nation as for individuals, from the religion which we profess, time persistent labour, and fidelity to the great principles which we hold and believe in. (Cheers.) This will certainly give us the victory over existing evils, as similar qualities and similar conduct have given the victories I have described to you in the sketch which I have made. For myself and I may add for my hon. colleague, who is not here to-night, I am sure that every time we come to Birmingham—I say it most distinctly for myself,—I feel afresh how much there is in the people of this country to respect and to admire. (Cheers.) I feel that the more any man connected with public affairs, as I have been for 20 years, mingles with those who take an interest in public questions, the more he feels himself strengthened, not only in his faith in what is good, but in the power which he has to co-operate with those through whom hereafter it is to be attained. I can say, too, descending from the political to the personal, that every time I have come to Birmingham I have had additional reason, if I am to remain in public and Parliamentary life, to feel grateful for the confidence which you reposed in me five or seven years ago, for every time I come I receive additional proofs of kindness and of confidence; and I may say more, that I have received numerous acts of courtesy from those who did not feel that they were able to give me political support. (Cheers.) In looking to Birmingham and to my duty to it, I shall take a broader view than merely to look to those who give me their votes. I shall look to its whole population, whether rich or poor, and to its whole industry and interests, and, as far as I am able to affect them advantageously, hoping for your co-operation and assistance, you may rely upon my doing everything that lies in my power. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

The proceedings were shortly afterwards brought to a termination by a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 15TH.

Gore, Major J. P., Royal Regiment, on leave, from Kamptee.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Bally, Lieutenant W., 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Campbell, Lieutenant P. H., 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Sykes, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, from Khandalla.
Cowley, Lieutenant P., Ordnance Department, on duty, from Aden.
Ouchterlony, Lieutenant T. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bombay.
Brown, Captain J., 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 15TH.

Vaughan, Surgeon Major J., Medical Staff, on retirement from service, to England.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.
Ouchterlony, Lieutenant T. H., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Malabar Coast.
Sykes, Captain, 4th King's Own Regiment, on duty, to Khandalla.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 15th March.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, 1st Class Engineer of the *Feroze*, was transferred to the *Satellite*, on the 14th instant.

Mr. John Newton, 2nd Class Engineer of the Floating Batteries, was transferred to the *Satellite*, on the 14th instant.

The Pay Master of the Floating Batteries will cease to provision the *Satellite*, from the 17th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
14	Kurrachee (s)	.....	Bussorah March 1.
13	Vaugard	..... Connell	..... Shanghai Jan. 19.
	Manchester (s)	..... McDonald	..... Surat March 14.
	Sam Mendel	..... Ellwood	..... Liverpool Nov. 5.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
15	India (s)	..... Greig	..... Malabar Coast.
	Taptee (s)	..... Ellis	..... Surat.
	Sinbiso Salam ..	..... Nacoda	..... Zanzibar.
	Speedy	..... Dobbs	..... Cochin China.
	Victorine	..... Brigeon	..... Bordeaux.
	Cimber	..... Bruber	..... Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Bussorah.—Mrs. Cotter; Mr. Dalapoote, French Consul at Bagdad; and 50 natives.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mrs. De Souza and 205 natives.

Per British Ship *Sam Mendel*, from Liverpool.—Mrs. and Miss Ellwood.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *India*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. J. Mitchell; Mr. Fletcher; Mr. J. G. Trails; Miss Nelson; and Mr. Peose.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, from Persian Gulf.—Passed H. M.'s Steam Ship *Victoria* between Guadel and Kurrachee.

The Ship *Africa*, R. Bowie, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Ship *Palmerston*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
(Seeds) ..... £2 5s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
(Seeds) ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
To China ..... } No offers.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull ..... }
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1864.

London.

Steadfast—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass; 151 bags rapeseed, 229½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Havering—360 pieces elephant teeth, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., Tulsechund Roopchund; 25 bundles fish singola, 121 cwt., M. J. and Co.; 149 bags coffee, 186½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Robertson Brothers and Co.; 10 bags pepper, 10 cwt., P. and D. F. Cama and Co.

Liverpool.

Protector—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Runchodass Canjee; 100 bales cotton, 330 cwt., Vrindabun; 100 bales cotton, 330 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Goculdass Dewcurn and Co.; 500 bundles coir yarn, 81 cwt., Kesowdass Goculdass.

Baron Mocatta—45 bales wool, 138 cwt., Hajee Esac Soub and Co.; 56 bales wool, 168 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Ruttonay Velljee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., R. Megjee.

Condadence—34 bales cotton, 119 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Lord Clarendon—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Jeatha Jairam.

Myrtle—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee; 2 bales orchillaweed, Vizbhookum Amratlall; 122 bales cotton, 427 cwt., Toolsidass Sakeerchund; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madowjee and Co.; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Aladiabhoy Hubibhoy; 75 bales cotton, 262½ cwt., Kesowjee Toolsidass; 300 bales cotton, 700 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.

Adelaide—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Jaykersondass Pranvulubdass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Nesserwanjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Khatow Bala; 417 bundles sunsseeed, 208½ cwt., Mooljee Jewraz; 101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Romjee Tezsee; 48 bales cotton, 168 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Queen of the Seas—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Varesy Maljee; 26 bales wool, 78 cwt., Samjee Ramjee.

War Cloud.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Khimjee Premjee; 80 bales corn yarn, 2 2½ cwt., Runchodass Morarjee; 46 bales cotton, 161 cwt., B. Morarjee; 100 bales rags, 350 cwt., Lachoo Tezpall.

Robroy—26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Jaigovind Bhugraz; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Pattaychund Dewchund.

City of Agra.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Roysee Lalljee.

Eagle—50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Wootumchund Mundharaun; 139 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 58 bales cotton, 193 cwt., Canjee Khatsey; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Mooljee Dewjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Bhimjee; 83 bales cotton, 290½ cwt., Lalljee Harchund; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Thirumull Vallubdass; 80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Geilabhoy Gungapursad; 58 bales cotton, 203 cwt., Runchodass Morarjee.

Eunice.—Loose coir yarn, 75 cwt., Dewsy Ladha; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kesoo Waga; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.

Palaverna.—54½ bales cotton, 190½ cwt., Lawrence & Co.; 1 bale cottop, ¾ cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 2130 bundles coir yarn, 153 cwt., Moteechund Dhuramsey and Co.

Pergasus—17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., Kessowjee Petamber; 20 bales cotton, 70 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 152 bales cotton, 183 cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Uscan—500 bundles unseed seed 250 cwt., Ebram Viseram; 28 bales cotton, 98 cwt., Hurdyalla Poorumull; loose cow hoofs, 28 cwt., Momud Natha.

Thomas Sedgbar—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Killich Nixon and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Cursondass Madowdass.

Belgravia—39 bales cotton, 136½ cwt., Samjee Narrondjee; 100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 42 bales wool, 126 cwt., Hurrybhoy Ramjee; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Lyon Brothers and Co.; 31 bales cotton, 108½ cwt., Khimjee Lalljee; 158 bales cotton, 758 cwt., Scrabjee Cowasjee Shawjee, and Co.

Golden Empire—107 bales hemp, 37½ cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Palmerston—Loose guana crusts, 50 tons, J. P. Cornforth and Co.

Lildare—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt., Golum Hosen Hussnally; 10 bales hemp, 35 cwt., Ruttonay Lndha; 92 bales cotton, 322 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee.

Ann Hershey—14½ bales cotton, 50½ cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 5:0 packets rapeseed, 250 cwt., F. Chambers.

Orsa—100 bales cotton, 35 cwt.; Ragowjee Chuturbhoy.

East—1200 bags linseed 1800 cwt., Lalljee Natha.

Perseus—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Kessowjee Tulsidass.

New York.

Minerva—80 bags linseed, 40 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

Incunstant—35 bales hemp, 122½ cwt., Narron and Dowjee.

St. Thomas.

Cicero—48 bags linseed, 72 cwt., A. Govinajee.

Marseilles.

St. Vincent de Paul.—1060 bags jingilly seed, 1464 cwt. Goculdass Tezpall.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*—54 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jewraz Moorar and Co.; 47 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Noordin and Co; 1 chest M. opium, 140 lbs. each, T. G. Bonmont.

Shanghaie.

Steamer *Bombay Castle*—1 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—March 7, *John Bright*, Betham, from Hong-Kong 17th Feb., touched at Singapore 23rd Feb.; *Pomona*, and *Odin*, particulars not received.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

519	Antipodes, Rogers—Nasmyth & Co.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
1142	Catherine Rankeu, McMillen.	Jan. 5
578	Colonist, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 3
874	Caribean, Winchester—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
674	Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 8
655	Canada Belle, Henderson.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Grey & Co.	Jan. 15
955	Defiance, Symons—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
489	Empress, Piers.	
919	Gertrude, Spedding—Grey & Co.	Nov. 28
1341	Gloucestershire, Toulinson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
789	Glendower, Hughes.	Nov. 30
1221	King Arthur, Grigg	Oct. 9
725	Kennington, Edwards.	
909	Lequeto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co.	Dec. 20
614	Locnidas, Thompson.	
701	Monarchy, Day—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 19
724	Moray-shire, Piton.	Dec. 26
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama	Dec. 29
740	Ramillies, Denny.	
1109	Sir Jamsetjee Family, Wilson—R. J. Jejeebhoy & Sons.	
989	Southampton, Linstrong—Maenee & Co.	
722	Sultana, Williams—Mahomed Pereera & Co.	Nov. 5
761	Sailor Prince, Camsey.	Jan. 12
1193	Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Association.	Dec. 25
647	Tartar, Smith—Watson, Bogle & Co.	Jan. 22
535	Wellington, Ditchburn.	
505	Yarra, Nairn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie, Scovell & Co. July 25

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811	Anna Dorothea, Smith.—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	Nov. 19
1952	Admiral Smith—Lawrence & Co.	Dec. 14
1991	Algiers, Buchanan.	Aug. 15
1209	Alsagar,—Martin Young & Co.	Nov. 19
931	Ambrose, Daniel.	Dec. 5
1995	Arran, Martin—Maenee & Co.	Nov. 18
1249	Arrandel,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 23
1495	Alliance—Scoulouse & Co.	Nov. 28
1935	Bella Maria—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
1493	Broughton Hall, Tate—J. Clover & Co.	Jan. 18
1547	Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 14
1935	Bavelay, Hughes'—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 25
1433	British Empire, Jones—Mungesh Pandoorang	Dec. 17
482	Bulwark, Bainnatyne—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
993	Budget, Belcher.	Jan. 8
1180	Bells Isle, Babot.	Nov. 23
1035	Casilian, Welburn	Nov. 23
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 23
1119	Contest, Auy—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 27
1952	Corvet, Coverney—Rennie Scove & Co.	Dec. 14
1081	Clifton Belle, Bustin.	Jan. 2
1497	Dreadnought, Campbell.	Jan. 11
1985	Dalhesp Singh, Jennings.	
1124	Earl of Dalhousie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Jan. 22
1543	Ellen Stewart, Lyons.	Jan. 13
1359	Feronia, Hutchinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 9
1191	Floating Light—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Dec. 24
1039	Forganhall, Woods—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Jan. 14
994	Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.	Dec. 9
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 28
1949	Henry Fernie, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 4
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Nov. 16
1197	Hannibal, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 23
1172	Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co.	Nov. 28
912	India, Stewart.	
659	John Stewart, Lemon—B. F. Cama & Co.	Dec. 16
1145	James Sebbon, Jiffaris—W.A. Graham & Co.	Nov. 18
1563	King of Italy, Bourne.	Dec. 23
263	Madura, Joynson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1187	Maldon, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Jan. 14
955	Margaret, Faulkner.	
1913	Magnalia, Bovis.	Jan. 27
1249	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
593	Marguerite, Bertin.	
953	Minerva, Mowatt—J. W. Wright & Co.	
833	Nydia,—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Norah Greame, Bake—E. Bates & Co.	Dec. 29
901	Otago, Masterton——Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
421	Oak, Sallie.	
	Owangongly,—E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
1093	Rooke.	
1151	Romania, Cruikshank—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1071	Sea King—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 7
614	Solberg, Roberts.	Nov. 25
1093	Saracen, Wrighton.	Nov. 25
1075	South, Wilson.	Dec. 10
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Nov. 6
1191	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 10
1161	Simonin, Murphy—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	Jan. 5
1553	South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 14
601	Sparkler—Coupland & Co.	Jan. 18
564	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
1227	Stroudgow—Bombay Shipping Company.	Dec. 24
833	Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 1
1128	Southern Belle.	Jan. 4
988	Tiger.	
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co.	Nov. 1
957	Victoria, Morrison—Stocker, Prieger & Co.	Nov. 11
559	Wabeno—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Dec. 1
1511	Wasp.	

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

932	Arran, Cummings.	
833	Araminta, Bley.	
1217	Allana Dale, Chivers.	
1123	Caroline, Atheridge—Martin Young & Co.	
849	Fame, ——.	Dec. 3
1191	Herald.	Dec. 20
1004	North, Brown.	Nov. 20
1343	Peter Maxwell, Marshall.	
1425	Robert Seddon, Beets.	
784	Shannon.	
1244	Vicksburg, Scott.	Oct. 0

FROM THE CLYDE

611	Alicia—Martin, Young & Co.	Dec. 28
531	City of London, Ferguson.	Jan. 9
984	City of Amoy, McNeil.	
1202	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 26
569	City of York, Boyd—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
781	Chatham, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
	Oatram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.	

FROM CARDIFF.

973	Windsor Forest, Curtis—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Dec. 24

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
969	Falkland, Pender.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	

FROM SUNDERLAND.

909	Dolladin Castle.	
933	Sattara—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13

FROM NEWCASTLE.

315	Carioca.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630	Agincourt, William—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	

FROM HAVRE.

900	The Tyebjee, S. Tyebjee & Co.	

FROM BOSTON.

	Beverly (a) Putman.	

FROM NEWPORT.

946	G. W. Duncan.	
692	Samoset.	

FROM GOTHENSBERG.

	Amazon—Fulcher, Cooper & Co.	

FROM ADEN.

1131	Algiers.	
1598	Chamerdon, Gibson—J. Clover & Co.	
	Chippewa.	
938	Harlem, Cloak—W. Nicol & Co.	
949	Etna, Hughes—J. Clover & Co.	
1045	Glenalva Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	
1069	May Queen, Penney.	

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1557	Hotspur—W. Nicol & Co.	Jan. 25
811	Northumberland, Miller—W. Nicol & Co.	

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

930	Owen Glendower.—Maenee & Co.	Dec. 21

FROM SHANGHAI.

643	Vanguard, Connell—J. P. Cruforth & Co.	Jan. 25

FROM CHINA.

387	British Banner, *Grigs*.	Dec. 24
410	Canada.	
1197	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	
893	Louisa, Tillman.	

FROM GALLE.

	Madge Wildfire, Murray.	Jan. 26
	Emily and Laurie, Murphy.	

FROM MAURITIUS.

	Priam—J. W. Wright & Co.	Feb. 10

FROM CALCUTTA.

1175	Anne Royden	Jan. 19
	Arabia	Feb. 1
	Asteroid, Gardener.	Feb. 19
1118	Astronomer.	
	Bay of Palaces.	
946	Countess Russell—A. H. Haschke & Co.	Feb. 15
1055	Day Dream.	
	Diamond.	
558	Duc de Magenta—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Feb. 12
582	Euphemus.	Feb. 20
1178	Evelyn.	Feb. 11
1323	French Empire.	
	Fatzay Salum.	Feb. 17
1353	Herefordshire, Walker.	
877	Houghton.	Feb. 11
687	J. W. Brockman.	
1023	Jason.	Feb. 9
816	Jessie Coffin.	
453	Johanna	
913	Kate Gregory.	
800	Lady Canning.	
	Mahomed Shah	Feb. 6
664	Mary Ann.	Feb. 19
1709	Mistress of the Seas.	
559	Monitor (s), Eaton—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	
1100	North East—Boyd.	Feb. 20
1062	Ontario, Villacott,—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Jan. 29
	Ophir	Feb. 9
	Pearl	Jan. 25
994	Portland.	
	Regina	Jan. 28
794	Robert Small.	
1164	Robinson Crusoe.	Feb. 3
898	Raritan—Cohen & Co.	
893	Scindia.	Feb. 19
	Splendido.	
363	Teazer.	
874	Tinto.	
1039	Tyconderoga.	
	Turkey	Feb. 6
1150	Zulcika (s), Stetson—D. P. Bramhall & Co.	

FROM MAULMAIN.

775	Adelaide, Richardson.	
1199	Baden, (s) Stilson.	
739	Chanticleer, White.	
633	Harvest Home, Vicks.	
1188	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	
747	Maria, Teulon.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson.	
375	Rebecca Shepherd (s) Somers.	
665	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	
899	Wurtemburg (s) Chase, Wallace & Co.	

FROM MADRAS COAST.

	Feroze Shah, Natives.	
698	Winterthur, —A. H. Huschke & Co.	
531	Hurkaru, —W. Nicol & Co.	

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 11d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0½d. „
Do. „ Demand ..... „
Do. Scotland „ ..... } 2s. 0½d. „
Do. Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight..... 3 „
Do. 6 „ ..... 4 „
Do. 12 „ ..... 5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862 with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

(*With power to increase.*)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

WILLIAM PATRICK ANDREW, Esq., (Chairman of the Scindc, Punjab, and Delhi Railways.

Deputy Chairman.

FRANCIS WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., M. P., (Chairman of the National Discount Company, Limited.)
HARRY BORRODAILE, Esq., (late Bombay, C. S., Director Scindc and Cape Town Railways.)
ARCHIBALD BOYD, Esq., (Director of the Union Bank of London.)
WILLIAM DENT, Junr., Esq., (late of Messrs. Dent and Co., China.)
SIR STUART ALEXANDER DONALDSON (late Colonial Secretary and Treasurer of the Colony of N. S. W.)
WILLIAM MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta.)
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart., (late President of the Legislative Council, Queensland.)
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., (Director of the Scindc, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Companies.)
JOHN THORNTON, Esq., late Secretary to Government of India, N. W. Provinces.
GEORGE WORMS Esq., of Messrs. G. and A. Worms, London.

Auditors.

WILLIAM DENT, Esq., (Bickley, Bromley, Kent.)
J. EDMUND ANDERDON, Esq., (Director of the Bank of London.)
Messrs. COLEMAN, TURQUAND, YOUNGS and Co., 16, Tokenhouse Yard.

Bankers in London.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Solicitors.

Messrs. THOMAS and HOLLAMS, Mincing Lane.
Manager.—T. G. CRAIG, Esq.

IN INDIA.

NEALE, PORTER, Esq., (Managing Director.)

Branches.

BOMBAY.....A. Mackintosh, Esq., (Manager.)
KURRACHEE.....R. E. K. Wilkinson, Esq.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsir, and Delhi.
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

The Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the current rates of Exchange:—

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Hoondies, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, at the following rates:—
Repayable on Demand, in sums of Rs. 50 or upwards, at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice at 3 per ct. per an
„ 6 „ at 5 „ „
„ 12 „ at 5 „ „
To constituents requiring the Bank's drafts on England, the notice of withdrawl on Fixed Deposits will generally be dispensed with.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
On Interest or Dividends, ½ per cent. Commission is charged if the amounts be paid in India.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted Home in the Bank's Bills.
Any further information as to the rules and rates of business may be obtained at the office of the Bank or by letter of the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 29th January 1864.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 13/16 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 2½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	99 Do. do.	223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	142 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	146 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	100	.....		3 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....		13 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	52 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank...	500	4½	do.	95 Ex-Div.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	85 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	176 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank...	70	.....		62 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	115 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....		19 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½	do.	55 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000p. sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300	do.	Rs. 6,000p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,997	575	do.	Rs. 11,500p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One whole Share comprising				Rs.33,700.pr.
1 A Share...	6,000	430		
1 B Share...	6,000	170		
4 C Shares	6,000	.....		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares.....	1,500	.....		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 24,200 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs.8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 450 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....		Rs. 400prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company ...	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract &